

JOURNEY

FROM

LONDON.

TO

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

By THOMAS PENNANT, Esq.

VOLUME II.

FROM DOVER TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

ALTHOUGH the Title of this Tour, in the original, comprehends “ A Journey from *London* to the *Land’s End*,” yet the EDITOR is concerned to add, that the Manuscript is complete no farther than the *Isle of Wight*: but as he intends to publish a Continuation, in a third volume, for the purpose of completing Mr. PENNANT’s original plan, he is authorised to inform the Public, that the undertaking will be assisted by all the information which can be derived from a Gentleman who accompanied Mr. PENNANT during the Tour, who assisted in his researches, and was acquainted with his opinions and intentions.

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F R O M

DOVER TO THE LAND'S-END.

AFTER dinner we left *Dover*, and, passing through *Snare-street*, and beneath its horrible precipices, travelled along a pleasant valley, bounded by slopes clothed with turf or the verdure of young corn. The front, towards the sea, consists of vast chalky cliffs; among others, that sung by *Shakspeare*: on one I saw a great *tumulus*, the brother to that mentioned by *Stukeley*; the other either was overlooked by me, or, as the old antiquary foretold, has been devoured by the sea. Beneath one of the cliffs was a vast lapse, which remains entire; the surface undulated, and covered with turf, unaltered unless in the novelty of its humble

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situation : this appearance continued a considerable way. The cliffs hereabouts form a beautiful semi-lunar bay.—

VIEW. The view from one of these heights is very fine ; of *Dover Castle*, and the line of snowy cliffs beyond ; a long range of the coast of *France*, from *Grisnez* to far beyond *Boulogne* ; and to the west are seen the high lands near *Folkstone*, and the level country, which almost dies away to the sight in the low point of *Dungeness*. From hence we descended into lower land—a vast flat, but lofty and precipitous towards the sea ; the country inclosed ; to the right the hills broken into smooth and verdant sugar-loafed pikes, the land rising considerably behind them. To *Folkstone* is a very great descent. We were told, that in the night is frequently seen a lambent flame beyond *Folkstone* church ; possibly a sulphureous exhalation spirting at times out of the earth.

SULPHUREOUS
EXHALATION.

FOLKSTONE.

That town, according to the opinion of the best antiquaries, was on the site of the *Lapis Tituli* of *Nennius*, famous for a victory obtained by *Vortimer* over the *Saxons* : the old historian places their defeat on the shore of the *Gallic* streights. Our hero, at the point of death, requested that his body might be interred upon the spot where those barbarians were wont to land ; possibly from a notion that his very remains would strike awe into a nation which had so often felt the power of his sword.

Folkstone

Folkstone grew into a very considerable place in the *Saxon* A SAXON TOWN. period ; to them it owed its name, *Folkestane*. Five Churches and a Nunnery were in old times to be found in the town ; the last was founded in 630 by *Eadbald* king of *Kent*, for the use of his daughter *Eanswitha* and her chaste companions. She was the first abbess, and afterwards received the honour of canonization. He himself had been most notoriously incestuous, so hoped to expiate by this antidote to vice. The Church was dedicated to *St. Peter*, but both Church and Convent were either destroyed by the impiety of the *Danes*, or swept away by the sea. Earl *Godwine* and his sons, in a rebellion in the time of the Confessor, destroyed three more ; so that only one Church now remains. In after times, *Nigel de Muneville*, lord of *Folkstone*, in 1095, founded a Priory near the site of the old Nunnery, which being again in danger of destruction, was removed to a place near the present Church. *Nigel* gave the Church, which was dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Eanswith*, to the Abbey of *Lonly* or *Lullege* in *Normandy*, which sent here some *Benedictines* : They first resided in the castle, and afterwards in a house built for their use. It continued to the dissolution, when it was granted to *Edward* lord *Clinton*.

Eadbald built on the shore a Castle, which was greatly CASTLE. strengthened by the Norman *William de Aweranche*, baron

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of *Folkstone*; but as *Lambarde* mentions certain walls existing in his time, partly built with great bricks, the Castle might have been originally *Roman*, and one of those many forts built by *Theodosius* the younger, to protect our shores from the invading *Saxons*; but all are now swept away by the encroachments of the sea.

FOLKSTONE
CUTTERS.

The Town itself is built on the side of a sort of chasm opening to the sea: a part skirts the water; and the Church with some buildings occupy the summit on the western side: It wants even a pier. The famous *Folkstone* cutters, so noted for their sailing, lie upon the beach: these, in every respect, resemble the great *Deal* cutters, but are of larger dimensions, and carry about a hundred and ten tons. Since the suppression of smuggling, the fisheries have been carried on at this place with good success.

CHURCH.

In my road from *Folkstone* I visited the Church: the Tower stands in the centre; but, by the loss of the transepts, the cross-like form is lost. Within I found the recumbent figure of a man in armour, placed beneath a rich Gothic arch, and in front of the tomb seven *pleureurs*:—a rich white alabaster monument, the top supported by black columns with capitals of the Corinthian order: beneath are two men in armour, in trunk breeches, with short hair; the

one with a long, the other with a short beard. The first was *John Herdson*, the other his son *Henry*, and the name expressed with an acrostic : the date 1622.

I should conceal an honour this town had, if I did not mention, that in 1578 it gave birth to *William Harvey*, the celebrated physician, to whom we owe the important discovery of the circulation of the blood. At the age of ten he was sent to school at *Canterbury*; from that time he seems never to have returned to his native place. After the benefits of a foreign education he fixed at *London*, became physician to *James I.* and *Charles I.* After several changes, during the troubles of the last monarch, he retired into *Kent*, where he died in 1657, aged eighty, as full of glory as of years, and was interred in the Church of *Hempstead* in the county of *Hartford*.

From the Church I took a walk a little to the west, to see the subsidence of the earth, which has considerably attracted the attention of the curious. Before we reach *Folkstone*, the chalky strata take a turn towards the north-west, recede from the sea, and leave in their stead strata of brown marle, sand, and beds of a coarse stone, the marble containing pyritical bodies : in the stone are bedded fossil oysters. The water which falls on this tract percolates readily through
the

SINKING OF
THE GROUND.

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the heterogeneous beds, and renders the lower unable to support the weight of those incumbent; the latter of course subside on the sinking of their bases. In some instances rocks have been raised at some distance from the subsiding cliff, so as to appear above the surface of the sea; but if the strata so raised happen to be composed of marle or sand, they are dispersed by the waves so expeditiously as never to remain long visible. In my walk along the edge of the cliff the subsided portion was very apparent, sunk numbers of feet below the surface of that path to which it belonged. This phenomenon has been well described and delineated in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXXVI. p. 220, Tab. iv. It happened in September 1785, but others have occurred in different years. Several instances are recorded in those Annals of Literature, in different parts of the kingdom; one in particular, which happened in this neighbourhood, is described in *Lowthorp's* Abridgement, Vol. IV. p. 248, by the Rev. Mr. *Sacchetti*. By the appearance of the ground in several other places, it is evident that similar accidents have happened in perhaps distant periods, when they have passed unnoticed and unrecorded.

Little more than a mile from *Folkstone* we descended from the heights, and in about half a mile more reached the village



Comde 22

J. Nixon Esq del

SANDGATE CASTLE & TOWN

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lage and fort of *Sandgate*, seated on the beach : at the first is some appearance of ship-building, in the lesser species of vessels. The fort consists of a round tower in the middle, surrounded by others of the same form. Queen *Elizabeth* lodged in it in 1588, when she made her progress through *Kent*, to put the county into a state of defence against the invasion threatened by the *Spaniards*. This little castle is now quite neglected, and, at the time I was there, tenanted by an humble farmer.

SANDGATE
FORT.

We continued our journey about two miles and a half farther, near the sea, on a low tract with rising grounds to our right, to the town of *Hythe*. It consists of two long streets intersected by others at right angles, and has a very neat appearance : At present it stands near half a mile from the sea ; formerly the water flowed up to the very town, and formed a good harbour. In old times *Hythe* extended above two miles along the shore, as far as *West-hithe*, and had four parish churches ; that of *St. Nicholas*, our *Lady's Parish*, *St. Michael's*, and our *Lady's of West-hithe*. In 849 *Alfred* bestowed *Hythe*, or *Hyde*, as it was called by the *Saxons*, on the Priory of *Christchurch* in *Canterbury*. It was, at the time of the Conquest, a manor belonging to *Saltwood*, and had two hundred and twenty burghesses belonging to it. It is probable that this town flourished on the decay

HYTHE.

FROM DOVER TO THE LAND'S-END.

of *West-hithe* and *Lymme* *. It is one of the *Cinque Ports*, and sent its Barons to Parliament at the same time as the others, and still continues to enjoy the privilege. It furnished its quota of five ships, and is mentioned in 1347, in the great armament of that year, under the name of *New Hythe*. *Hythe*, which possibly was the western part of the town, is named on the same occasion as sending six †. This *New Hythe* had also its time of decay: Both at first seem involved in common calamities. In the time of *Edward II.* near four hundred houses were burnt by an accidental fire, and immediately after, the place was visited by a most destructive pestilence. In *Leland's* days, the ruins of churches and of the church-yards remained evidences of its former magnitude. In consideration of these misfortunes, *Henry IV.* excused the port from the usual quota of ships during five rotations.

CHURCH.

The parish-church is seated high above the town, on the rising grounds: It is a large and venerable pile, dedicated to *St. Leonard*; once conventual, and belonging “sumtyme to a fayr abbay,” says *Leland*; which is all we know of it: at present it is only a chapel to *Saltwood*. There is much singularity in and about the church, such as passages cut through the five great buttresses, a strange grotesque face over one of the doors, and a door with a neat molded arch

ABBEY.

* *Leland*, vi. 140.

† *Hackluyt*, i.

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arch on the south side, now almost buried in the earth, possibly a way to the crypt or sub-chapel, by which, *Leland* tells us, the religious people came in at midnight. Within is a vast flight of steps from the nave to the chancel, and a neat gallery round the sides, with gothic arches, divided by a pillar. The windows at the end of the chancel are three, narrow and gothic, with the most elegant slender and lofty pillars on each side I ever saw. The whole of the building is gothic, one round arch excepted, which shews that there must have been, prior to this, a church perhaps founded in *Norman* days.

Under the chancel is a great Vault, with a neat gothic door opening to the church-yard, full of skulls and other bones nicely sorted and piled : These are conjectured to have belonged to some *Danish* pirates, who, having landed on the shore, had been defeated with great slaughter, and their bones left to be bleached by external exposure to heat and cold upon the naked beach ; they are certainly of uncommon whiteness. There is, not far from *Hythe*, a spot called *Marrow-bone* field ; possibly from having been the place where the slaughter was made, and the bones in after-times collected.

BONES OF
DANES.

Near the abbey stood an Hospital, founded, according to

Leland, for leprous persons. Here also was another, founded by *Humo* bishop of *Rochester*, and the commonalty of this place, in 1336, for ten poor men and women, who were to receive, besides clothing, four-pence each weekly.

SALTWOOD
CASTLE.

I was not acquainted with the vicinity of *Saltwood* when I was at *Hythe*, otherwise I should not have neglected making it a visit: It stands on the high grounds, about three quarters of a mile distant from this town. Mr. *Grose*, by his print*, enables me to say, that the Castle, an ancient residence of the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, is a very large pile, and the precinct of the yard very considerable, the great gate defended by two rounders. Before that, was another yard surrounded with walls, with round towers at proper intervals, and a gate similar to that of the inner yard. It had been bestowed on the See, in 1036, by *Halden*, a *Saxon* nobleman, and was wrested from the Primates by *Henry II.* but restored again to the fierce *Becket*. It was greatly improved by Archbishop *Courtney*, who died in 1396. After various changes, it is at present the property of Sir *Brooke Bridges*. The foundation of this Castle has been attributed to the *Romans*, but there is not the least trace of the materials they were accustomed to use: It may have been *Saxon*, rebuilt by the *Normans*, and again by *Courtney*, the style introduced by *Edward I.* long before.

May

* The Bucks have given a fuller view, I. tab. 140.

FROM DOVER TO THE LAND'S-END.

May 12th, ascend a steep bad road, up a pleasant dell full of pollards and poor woods, and on a stratum of limestone, to *Lyme Castle*, a castellated house belonging to the LYME CASTLE. archdeaconry of *Canterbury*, placed on the summit of the hill. It is embattled, has a great square tower at each end, has much *tophus* in the composition, and the mortar is formed with gravel and shells.

The tower of the church is square, and very thick, clumsy and strong; the inside is a plain *Gothic*, but beneath the steeple is a *Saxon* or round arch.

Not far beneath the castle stand the remains of *Statfall Castle*, a *Roman* station: this impended over the *Portus Lemannus*, and had in garrison a *Præpositus Numeri Tur-nacensium*. PORTUS LE-MANNUS. It hangs on a slope of the hill, which might occasion the founders to deviate from the rectangular figure, and give the precinct a sub-oval form. By some remains of one of the gates, the entrance appears oblique, like that of *Richborough*: the whole walls are evidently of *Roman* masonry, and are now venerably clothed in most parts with ivy of vast thickness. Here our guide from the neighbouring castle, with great pleasure of recollection, described the pleasures of brandy that used to be hid in the ivy thickets, that baffled the search of the most penetrating officers; then

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he made a natural transition to the change of time, and censure of our cruel minister. "There was not a man in this neighbourhood," says our rustic youth, "but who kept a dozen or more good horses, all of which they have been obliged to part with, and get their livelihood by farming and other ignoble occupations."

ROMAN ROAD. A *Roman* road led directly to this station from *Canterbury*: from the material which composes this way, it is called *Stone-street*: it was one of the great passages into *Gaul*. The *Roman* shipping rode immediately beneath, in the *Portus Lemannus*. This had been a considerable station: the present walls inclosed above ten acres of land, and there had been others which ran up the hill, and again downwards towards the water.

SHIPWAY. After the establishment of the *Saxons*, *Portus Lemannus* changed its name to that of *Shipway*; and near the foot of the hill arose, on the ruin of the *Roman* station, the town of *Shipway*, where, after the erection of the *Cinque Ports*, the Warden was sworn into his office, all business relative to the ports transacted, and a sort of parliament or council convened, in which sat, in due form, the Warden, the Mayors, or the Jurats of the several ports, according to their ranks*.

This

* *Harris*, Additions xxxviii.

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This town at length fell to total decay, so that nothing but the name remains. The business of the ports has long since been transferred to *Dover*; yet such was its former consequence as to give name to a hundred, which is still preserved.

West or Old Hythe succeeded to *Shipway*. This town, OLD HYTHE. which formerly sent six ships for the defence of the realm, is now reduced to a poor hamlet. In the demolished church are many appearances of its origin, *Roman* bricks and other materials taken from the ruins of the more ancient *Lemanus*.

At this place, or perhaps a little nearer to *New Hythe*, begins the vast *Romney Marsh*. From hence the high lands recede to the North, and form a great concavity. They are to be traced by *Lymme*, *Courtat-street*, *Bonnington*, *Kenarton*, *Tenterden*, and *Rolvenden*, when the eminences turn towards the South, and end by *Pleyden* and *Rye**. The breadth from *Hythe* to *Rolvenden* is about twenty miles; the depth from *Orleston* to *Dungeness* about thirteen. The contents of the *scotted* lands, forty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, besides several hundred acres of salts and outlands not scotted. The scotted lands go under the ROMNEY MARSH.
EXTENT AND SIZE.
general

* See the Map in *Dugdale's Embank.* p. 16.

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general name of *Romney Marsh*, but that includes the following different divisions :

<i>Romney Marsh</i> , properly so called,	23,926 acres.
<i>Walland Marsh</i> - - -	16,489
<i>Denge Marsh</i> - - -	2,912
<i>New Romney Level</i> - -	335
<i>Guildford Marsh</i> - -	3,265
	<hr/> 46,927

The scotted lands maintain about a hundred and fifty thousand sheep and lambs. The last, in winter, are put out to keep in *East* and *West Kent* and *Sussex*, and black cattle are in return sent from those places into the marsh during summer. When there is plenty of grass in the marsh, the graziers purchase young cattle of the *Welsh* drovers, who have good information of that circumstance, and provide accordingly. Some few years ago a great number of sheep were procured from *Lincolnshire* and *Leicestershire*, with a view to improve the breed in the marsh ; but I hear that the project did not answer.

From the foot of *Statfall Castle*, I found, is about a mile and a half to the shore ; so far had the sea retreated. The road lay on what is called *Dimchurch Wall*, a most magnificent

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ficent work, being a dam flung up to prevent the invasion of the sea, and to gain from it the land which it had once occupied: the breadth at top was twenty feet, and at bottom may be said to extend near one hundred yards*. To defend this from the fury of the waves, the slope fronting the sea is secured at a vast expence; in some places, by piles covered with faggots, and over them a layer of gravel; then with rows of timber, with rails let in to compress the faggots.—At every ten yards distance are jettées, made of strong beams, placed in pairs a few inches distance, and between each pair strong planks: these run into the sea, propped on each side by timber; and there were other jettées of rods kept down by transverse beams: all this is maintained by a certain tax on each acre. The annual expence of keeping this stupendous work in repair amounts to near 4000l.

When we turned our eyes northward, there appeared a succession of these dikes which had been made in different ages, and, having served their purpose, remain as monuments of the industry of the times. The *Marsh* had been guarded by wholesome laws: it had its famous charter from *Henry III.* CHARTER OF HENRY III. in the years 1252 and 1258. That refers to ancient laws and customs; so probably the same attention had been paid to the raising and preserving of the dikes, even in the *Saxon* times:

* *Hasted's Kent*, II, p. 427.

times : its name is *Saxon, Rumen-ea*, the *large or roomy place by the water* : the inhabitants were *Saxon*, and were called *Merswaras, homines palustres*, or *Fen-men*.

In the time of *Henry III.* twenty-four Jurats, elected out of the liberties of *Romney Marsh*, were sworn to enquire into all nuisances arising in the marsh, and to be conservators of the dikes and sluices, and guardians of the safety of the whole. *Henry* sent down *Henry of Bath*, a noted justiciary, to see that the regulations were duly observed. Succeeding Kings paid the same attention to the marsh; but *Edward IV.* was the first who incorporated the Bailiff and twenty-four Jurats and the Commonalty of *Romney Marsh*, empowering them to buy lands, to have a common seal, to hold courts, and enjoy such privileges as no other place in *England* had the like*. These courts they hold still, and keep their records in the village of *Dimchurch*.

INCORPORATED
BY EDWARD IV.

DUNGENESS. *Dungeness*, the most southern part of this marsh, runs far into the sea, and has on it a light-house seated on a *Dune* or *Knowle*; is very low land, and unfortunately the water has within these few years deserted it, and added a quarter of a mile to the marsh, to the great danger of navigators.

Numbers of aquatic birds resort here in the spring to breed, or alight and make a short stay in their migrations to other places. Among the first are the *Great Sea Swallow*, Br. Zool. II. No. 254; the *Shrewsbury Tern*, Arct. Zool. II. p. 525; and the *Black Tern*, Br. Zool. II. No. 256. The *Inago arenaria*, Gmelin Lin. II. 680; the *Pie*, Br. Zool. II. No. 202; and the *Sunderling*, No. 212, breed in these marshes. I think that Mr. *Hudson*, to whom I owe this list, added the *Avosetta*, No. 228. The *Godwit*, No. 179, arrives here in the middle of April, and goes away about the middle of May; the inhabitants call it the *lambing-bird*, because they observe it comes at lambing-time, and goes away as soon as the ewes are eased of their burden.

We continued our journey to *New Romney*, a neat small NEW ROMNEY. town, situated at present near a mile from the sea; one of the *Cinque Ports*, having usurped the rights of the *Old Romney*, now in a most decayed state. This town arose on the ruin of the latter: it consists of two streets, crossed by two others: the houses are very low, to avoid the danger of storms, which rage over this unsheltered tract with uncommon fury. The church is most neatly kept, and has a good tower-steeple ornamented with pinnacles. It had been conventual, belonging to a cell of foreign monks sent from *Pountney*; but after the suppression of alien priories, it was given by *Henry VI.* to *All Souls College* in *Oxford*.

Our journey from hence was over a very bad winding road :
 FINE VIEW. the prospect of the fine amphitheatre of fertile hills, which bound the upper parts of the marsh, was beautiful ; and the distant view of the high downs of *Sussex*, terminating in *Farleigh* head, added to the variety, but were most unfavourable contrasts to the dreary flat that immediately surrounded us. We were not here in the proper time of the year, when it struck the poetical fancy of *Michael Drayton* * so strongly as to paint it

Appearing to the flood, most bravely, like a Queen
 Clad all from head to foot in gaudy summer's green ;
 Her mantle richly wrought with sundry flowers and weeds,
 Her moistful temples bound with wreaths of quivering reeds,
 Which loosely falling down upon her lusty thighs,
 Most strongly seem to tempt the river's am'rous eyes ;
 And on her loins a frock, with many a swelling plait,
 Emboss'd with well-spread horse, large sheep, and full fed neat ;
 Some wallowing in the grafs, there lie a while to batten ;
 Some sent away to kill, some thither brought to fatten :
 With villages amongst, oft powthered here and there ;
 And (that the same more like to landscape should appear)
 With lakes and lesser fords, to mitigate the heat,
 (In summer when the fly doth puck the gadding neat
 Forced from the brakes where late they browsed the velvet buds,)
 In which they lick their hides, and chew their favoury cuds.

At

* *Poly-Olbion*, Canto xviii.

At the distance of two miles from *New Romney* we passed OLD ROMNEY. by the *Old*, now reduced to the church and a few poor houses. It is at this time only a member to *New Romney*, having with its port lost its superiority : it once furnished its quota of ships. “ Withyn remembrance of man,” says *Leland**, “ shyppes have cum hard up to the towne and cast ancrs yn one of the chyrch yarde.” In his time it was so reduced that out of three great churches only one was left, and that with difficulty maintained. That able Antiquary mentions the daily increase of the marsh, and that *Old Romney* was then two miles from the sea. About the time of the Conquest it had even five churches, and was divided into twelve wards ; and the inhabitants, by reason of their sea service, were exempt from all trespasses, except robbery, breach of peace, and foristell †.

Even at this small distance from *Hythe* was another hospital, for lepers, founded by *Adam de Cherring*, in the time of *Baldwyn* archbishop of *Canterbury*, who lived from 1184 to 1191. The leprosy was at this period and long after a cruel epidemic in our country, possibly brought by the crusaders from the *Holy Land*, and spread here by filth and bad diet. It was supposed to be infectious, and was shunned as the plague ; so that had it not been for these

* Itin. vii, 142.

† Camden i, 257.

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pious institutions, multitudes must have perished most miserably under this loathsome disorder. It is a disease of the *East*, and to this day hospitals are supported for the relief of the miserable afflicted *.

ITS RUIN.

The ruin of *Old Romney* commenced in the reign of *Edward I.* when the sea, forced in by a violent wind, overflowed a great tract, destroyed multitudes of men, cattle and houses, removed the river *Rother* out of its channel, and opened another passage to the sea, under the town of *Rye*. This river rises at *Rotherfield* in *Sussex*, runs easterly, and by *Newenden* in *Kent*, in the *Coed Andred* of the *Britons*, dividing into three branches, which united now fall into the sea below *Rye*. In the flourishing state of *Old Romney*, it formed an estuary two miles wide at its mouth, and gave to that ancient town a fine and capacious harbour; whereas, at present, the nearest part of the *Rother* is not less than five miles distant. Along the road side are various deep gutters and plashe of waters, indications of its ancient course, which ended in the sea near a populous village called *Promhill*, destroyed in the fatal inundation.

ANTIEN
T ESTUARY.

In proceeding westward we crossed a branch of the *Rother*, and soon after a canal (with a large lock) which cut
short

short the winding course of another branch of the same river. We very soon after entered the county of

SUSSEX,

Part of the *Regni*, which afterwards was, with its ancient conjunct, *Surry*, formed into the second *Saxon* kingdom, called by them *Suth-sex*, under *Cella*, about the year 491; but in the year 722 was conquered by *Ina* king of *Wessex*, and united to that kingdom.

As soon as we entered this county, we quitted the *Paisbas*, and ascended by *Pleydone*, a village with a church and spire-steeple. Here had been a monastery under the government of the Abbot of *Westminster*, bestowed by *Henry VII.* for the keeping of his anniversary. PLEYDONE.

We soon reached *Rye*, a small town seated on a clayey eminence between the discharge of the *Rother* into its port, the *Portus Novus* of *Ptolemy*. The harbour is said by *Camden* to have been formed, or rather restored, some time in the sixteenth century, by the violence of a most extraordinary tempest, and still farther improved by another. He speaks of it as being in his time the usual passage to *Nor-mandy*. RYE.

FROM DOVER TO THE LAND'S-END.

mandy. It is one of the *Cinque Ports*, flourished greatly, and soon after the Conquest contributed its quota of nine ships. The castle, or, as it is called, *Ypre's tower* *, is a strong square pile, with a round tower at each corner. It was founded by *William de Ypre*, a famous warrior, created Earl of *Kent* in the reign of King *Stephen* : tired of the world, he betook himself to a monastic life in the year 1162, and died in the abbay of *Laon* in *Flanders* †.

Edward III. encompassed *Rye* with walls : some of the gates are yet standing ; but all are very ruinous. In the land-gate is a handsome gothic arch, and on each side guarded by a round tower : beneath the castle is a battery of eighteen guns.

The church has nothing remarkable : here was only one religious house, that of the *Augustines*, at or before the time of *Edward III.* ; the chapel is still standing, distinguished by its gothic windows with neat tracery. A person, who with great civility shewed me the town, asked me, Had I heard of *Margery Gascogne* ? On my answering in the negative, he told me a strange relation of a young woman of that name, who, he said, had been three years with child, that she felt annual throes, and that the springing of the child

MARGERY
GASCOGNE.

* Engraven by Mr. Grose in *Suffex*.

† *Dugdale's Baron*. I. 612.

child was evidently felt by any who had the curiosity to place their hands on the umbilical region : mine, I own, was incited ; I was brought to a poor house in the church-yard, where I found a young woman at her father's house in bed ; she looked wretchedly. As I did not doubt her capacity of muscular motion, so as to imitate infantine leaping, I did not make the experiment. Her situation is resolved by the town into a judgment of Heaven, which, for perjury in swearing the child on an innocent person, thus visited her by this heavy penalty !

The trade of *Rye* consists chiefly in its herring and mack-TRADE OF RYE.rel fisheries, and in trawling for flat fish, which are sent to *London* : it also exports corn and malt. The old harbour is choking up with sand : partly for that reason, partly to inclose and gain a considerable quantity of marshy land, a plan is in execution for forming a new one, and a large canal is cutting for that purpose, which is to take a straight course to the sea. Vessels of about a hundred and fifty tons enter the harbour at present ; but they must lie dry at the ebb.

We crossed a draw-bridge soon after we descended from the town over the new canal : the road traverses a most wet and dreary marsh. At a small distance to the left stands,

WINCHELSEA
CASTLE.

in ruins, *Winchelsea Castle*, built by *Henry VIII.* in the same style with the others of that Monarch's erecting. The period of his rage for universal fortification was during the years 1539 and 1540. It met with much opposition in Parliament*, like the plan nearly similar in later times, but with different fates: *Henry's* designs were always irresistible, and he carried his point. Old *Halle* gives the following cause for the founding of these expensive fortresses, for this alone is said to have cost twenty-five thousand pounds. The plain historian relates, that—

“ The Kynge's Highnes, whiche never ceased to study
 “ and take payne both for the anauncement of the common
 “ wealth of this his realme of England, of the which he
 “ was the only supreme governour, and hed also for the
 “ defence of al the same, was lately enfourmed by his trustie
 “ and faithful frendes, that the cankered and cruel serpent
 “ the Bishop of *Rome*, by that archetrailor *Reignold Poole*,
 “ enemy to Gode's worde and his natural countrey, had
 “ moued and stirred diuerse great princes and potentates of
 “ christendome to inuade the realme of England, and ut-
 “ terlye to destroy the whole nation of the same: Where-
 “ fore his Majestie, in his awne persone, without any deley,
 “ toke very laborious and painefull iournies towardes the sea
 “ coastes.

“ coastes. Also he sent divers of his nobles and counsaillors
 “ to view and searche all the portes and daungers on the
 “ coastes where any mete convenient landing-place might
 “ be supposed aswell on the borders of England as also of
 “ Wales, and in all soche doubtful places his Highnes
 “ caused divers and many bulwarkes and fortifications to bee
 “ made. And further his Highnes caused the Lorde Admi-
 “ ral Erle of Southampton to prepare in redinesse shippes
 “ for the sea, to his great coaft and charges *.”

Crossing the canal of the new harbour on another draw-
 bridge, we soon after quitted the marsh, and, going up a steep
 ascent, passed under an ancient ruinous gate with a round
 tower on each side, and entered the remains of the town of
Winchelsea. It stands on a flat piece of ground on the brink
 of the hill, far elevated above the marshes, which at present
 peninsulated it, as the sea did in its flourishing state, and now
 lies about a mile distant from high-water mark. It was
 originally divided into about forty squares or quarters, as
 they were called, with spacious streets; some of them re-
 main, and the houses appear neat and comfortable: few ves-
 tiges of the others can be traced, for even the foundations
 of the buildings are in general lost; yet in various parts vast
 vaults (magazines for the great commerce of the place) are

frequently discovered in digging. I went into two or three, and found them of uncommon strength, and the roofs secured by great ribs of stone, which crossed them in proper directions.

In the middle of the town was a large square, now most imperfectly built, being on most sides open to the country.

FINE CHURCH. In the centre stands the church: three ailes and the chancel of the original building still remain, and three of the lofty arches which supported the tower, the column of which consists, according to the style of the times, of clusters of slender and elegant pillars. The outside is despoiled of every beauty except a venerable coat of thick ivy on the ruins of one of the transepts, and amidst its solemn green, as a contrast, peeps out a milk-white monumental tablet.

Within the church are several ancient monuments: such as, a cross-legg'd knight in a coat of mail, partly covered with a mantle, *holding his heart in his hand*; at his head is an angel, at his feet a lion standing. On the back of the tomb is rich work in quatre-foils.

Another with his legs also crossed; his hands in the posture of prayer, and covered with mail to his fingers ends; on his shield a lion rampant, with two tails. This belonged to an *Oxenbridge* of *Breede*, in this county, descended



VIEW OF THE SEA OFF THE COAST

from the *Alardes*, a family which had flourished in this county from the time of the Conquest, whose arms he bore. An *Alarde* rests also here ; but I am not able to point out his monument : that family were of note in these parts.—*Leland* says, that *Alarde* and *Finche Herbert* were “ captains in the batel of *Trade*, and that *Finche* was fore wounded there *.”

A man in a gown, and with short curled hair and uplifted hands. Over this and most of the figures is a Gothic arch, ornamented with foliage or other sculpture.

A female figure, with one hand holding up her gown.

Near this church stood within these few years a very solid square tower, in which, according to the popular tradition, were hung a set of bells ; it is preserved in Mr. *Grose's* View of the church. According to *Ecton*, this church was dedicated to *Thomas Becket*.

In the flourishing state of the town, here had been two others, *St. Giles's* and *St. Leonard's* : a fragment of the last still remains.

Winchelsca had also two religious houses : one of *Black Friars*,

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* *Leland Itin.* v. 57. Does he not mean the battle near *Teronenne*, in 1522, in which a *Finch* behaved with great gallantry ? See *Collins*, iii. 275.

DOMINICANS. *Friars*, or *Dominicans* ; the other of *Grey Friars*. The first was founded by *Edward II.* the last (as is said) by *William de Buckingham*. The choir of the church of the *Grey*

GREY FRIARS. *Friars* exhibits a magnificent evidence of its former grandeur. It has at the end three Gothic windows placed in a tribune, and four on each side in a narrow but lofty style. An arch at the west part, about twenty-six feet wide, rises to a height uncommonly striking and noble ; it stands in a gentleman's garden, amidst trees, and forms an object of rare beauty. Mr. *Grose* and *Buck* give different views of these remains. About three hundred yards from the friary is a gable end of a chapel ; but I could not learn any thing of its history.

Other remains of antiquity are the court-house and the gaol, both very old, as the *Norman* or round arches to the doors evince.

GATES. Three of the gates are still to be seen in a very ruinous condition, and here and there a piece of the walls with an exterior foss. The North East gate was on a very grand design, as appears by the engraving by Mr. *Grose*. The land-gate had a rounder at each corner ; and the arch of the south gate was almost flat, formed with vast rude stones. This may be called *New Winchelsea*. In the time of *Edward I.* the old town, which stood on the shore, was in the

space of six or seven years totally ruined, and at length absorbed by the sea. The date of its destruction is about the year 1250: some place it later. That seems most probable; for the inhabitants, foreseeing the danger, petitioned *Edward I.* for ground in order to found another town: he complied, and sent *John de Kirkby* bishop of *Ely*, and treasurer of *England*, in 1286, to view the spot: at that time it was occupied only by rabbits. The owners were, Sir *John Tregose*, knt., one *Maurice*, and the abbey of *Battle*. The King agreed with the proprietors, and allotted one hundred and seventy acres for the new town, and, to secure the occupants from insult, surrounded it with walls*. He also continued to it all the privileges of the old town, which had been a potent *cinqve port*. The inhabitants of the latter, encouraged by the favour of the King, soon began to build on the new site; but in less than twenty years it was twice pillaged, first by the *French*, and again by the *Spaniards*, who landed near *Farleigh-head*. The *French* also played the incendiaries in this town in the reign of *Richard II.* and *Henry VI.* That it recovered its losses, is evident not only from the vast vaults found in every part wheresoever the inhabitants dig, but from its supplying to the exigences of the State twenty-one ships and five hundred and ninety-six men.

This

* *Leland*, vi. 56.

This place fell into decay by a reason the reverse to what had occasioned the ruin of the old town : the sea deserted its neighbourhood, and left in its stead a dreary marsh. Prior to that, the harbour was on a place called *Pewes-pond*, on the west side of the town, to which the *Strond-gate* pointed : yet it certainly retained some of its opulence as late as the year 1573 ; for Queen *Elizabeth*, in her progress of that time, was so struck with the splendid scarlet of the Mayor and Jurats, and the numerous Gentry who inhabited the place, that she complimented it with the title of *Little London* *. It enjoys the privileges of the other cinque ports, sends members to Parliament, and has its insignia singular, and allusive to maritime affairs, like most of the rest.

OLD WIN-
CHELSEA.

Old Winchelsea had been a most powerful port ; but, like the others, its vessels acted in most of their cruizes with savage barbarity. During the time that *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*, held his iron rod over these kingdoms, they gave full loose to their piracies, and flung overboard the crews of every ship they met, whether it was foreign or *English*. *Leicester* had share of the booty ; so winked at their enormities. In 1266 Prince *Edward* put a stop to their cruelties : he attacked *Winchelsea*, took it by storm, and put to the sword † all the principal persons concerned in the inhuman

* *Jeake*, as quoted by Mr. *Grofe* ; article *SUSSEX*. † *Holinshed*, 272.

human practices of the times: the rest he saved, and granted the inhabitants far better terms than they merited. He at that time feared their power, and the assistance they might give to the rebellious *Montfort*, had he been too rigorous in his measures. By the date of this transaction it is evident that the destruction of *Old Winchelsea* could not have happened till after the accession of Prince *Edward* to the throne.

Till within these few years there was at *New Winchelsea* a manufacture of cambricks; that is succeeded by one of mourning gauzes and thin silks.

From the town I descended into a bottom, and on the right hand left a flat space once covered with the tide; and as a proof I was informed that an anchor had been found beneath the soil. Three miles from *Winchelsea* I passed by the small church of *Iklesham*. The *Finches*, an-
cestors of the present Earl of *Winchelsea*, possessed this place very early. In *Saxon* times it belonged to a *Herin-*
god. *Henry Herbert*, alias *Finch*, acquired it by his marriage with *Parnel*, daughter to *Nicholas Alarde* of *Win-*
chelsea, in the time of *Edward III*. Our journey was con-
tinued through a fertile swelling country, varied with beau-
tiful woods. We passed by *Bromham-hall*, a good stone house,
the

IKLESHAM.

BROMHAM-
HALL.

the private property of Sir *William Ashburnham* he present bishop of *Chichester*. This he derived from the marriage of his ancestor, *Richard Ashburnham*, a cadet of the family of the Earl of *Ashburnham*, with the daughter and heiress of Sir *John Stoneling* knight of *Bromham*, about the reign of *Edward IV*. The oaks about the grounds were much moss-grown, and shorn by the sea winds.

FARLEIGH-
HEAD.

We crossed *Farleigh-hill*, and left its vast head impending over the sea to the left: on the summit is the church, useful during day to navigators. The view from this eminence was fine and extensive; of *Dungeness*, flat and low, extending far into the sea; of *Folkstone* and all the cliffs towards *Dover* and the *Forelands*, and towards the south-west of a vast bay terminated by *Beachy-head*. It is off *Farleigh-head* that the northern tide, flowing from the *German* sea through the Straights of *Dover*, meets, with a great rippling, the tide from the vast *Atlantic*, which is sensibly felt between this place and *Boulogne*.

MEETING OF
THE TIDES.

HASTINGS.

We descended a long and steep hill to *Hastings*, a town crowded in a narrow gap between high hills, open to the sea; a wild port, without even the shelter of a pier. The Conqueror made this place his first day's march, after landing at *Pevensey*; staid here fifteen days to refresh his troops,
collect



Illustration by

Illustration by

HASTINGS CASTLE

collect provisions, and gain a knowledge of the country : he drew his ships on shore, to take from his army all hopes of retreat, and left them under the protection of forts. He added *Hastings* to the number of the *cinque ports*, and it enjoyed all the privileges : the number of ships which it sent out for the use of the State was only five ; but with its dependent ports, twenty-one.

This, I imagine, was, after the Conquest, a common passage to *Normandy* ; for one *Matthew de Hastings* held the manor of *Grenocle*, in this county, of the King, by the service of finding an oar whenever the King passed over the sea at the haven of *Hastings* *.

The Editor of the *Saxon Chronicle* † imagines that a *Danish* pirate, *Hastigus*, who used to land here on his plundering expeditions, gave name to the place ; and being accustomed to build small castles wherever he went for these purposes, it is highly probable that the present was built on the site of one of his rude fortresses. It stands on a steep cliff above the sea : no part is entire ; all that remains are disjoined walls, and vast fragments scattered over various parts of the base : it is divided from the main land by a vast foss a hundred feet broad, and there are two others on

CASTLE.

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the

* Jocular Tenures, 176. † At the end, see *Nomina Locorum*, p. 30.

the eastern side. Over the beach hangs a projection separated from the castle by another foss. This seems to be the site of one of the *Danish* forts of the pirate *Hastings*.

Hastings was certainly a flourishing town long before the *Norman* invasion : it appears that King *Athelstan*, who reigned between the years 925 and 942, had here a royal mint.

After the Conquest, *William* bestowed *Hastings*, and the whole rape or hundred which bears that name, on *Robert* Earl of *Eu*, descended from a natural son of *Richard I.* duke of *Normandy*. This town gave name to the great Family of the *Hastings*, afterwards Earls of *Huntingdon*. The first was *Robert*, portgreve of the town, and steward to the Conqueror. They flourished from that time till the death of the last in 1789.

CHURCHES. The churches are *St. Clement's* and *All Saints* ; the first with a tower of neat tessellated work. The priory of *Austin*

PRIORY. *Canons* stood behind the castle ; not a vestige of the building is to be seen : it was founded, as is said, by Sir *Walter Bricet*, in, or perhaps before, the time of *Richard I.* The original building was washed away by the sea, and afterwards replaced on its late site.

In this town is a small manufacture of thin filks ; but its chief support is its fishery of herrings, mackarel and soles. The first begins in *November*, and lasts till *Christmas*: about forty boats are employed, and about two hundred men, who go out four or five leagues to sea during the season. The mackarel and soles are sent to *London* in fish-carts. TRADE.

Near the castle are some lime-kilns of a most magnificent size and structure. The lime is no small article of commerce, and made of the chalk brought from *Beachy-head*, in boats of from thirty to forty tons burden. LIME KILNS.

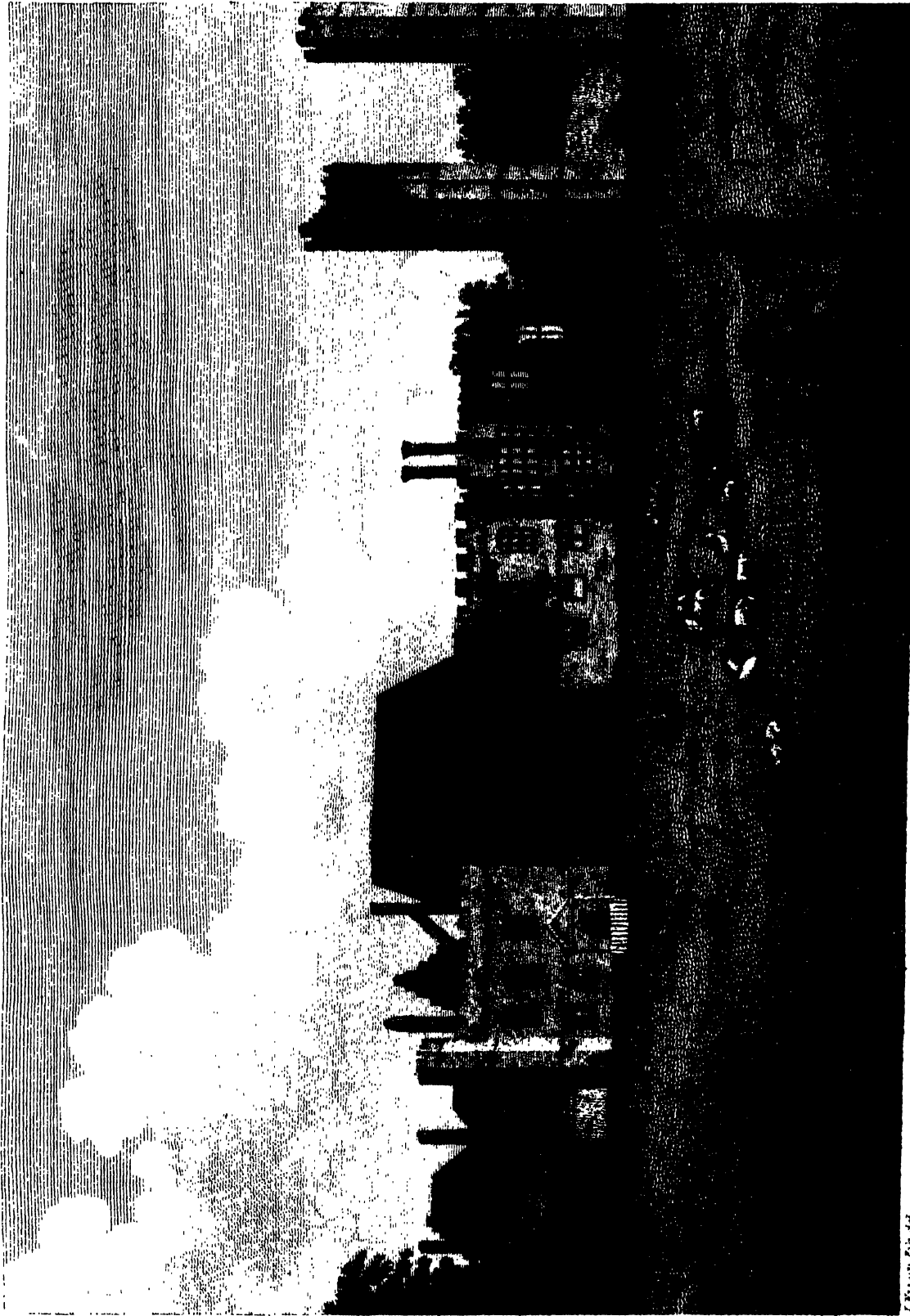
The cliffs along this coast, from the west side of *Winchelsea* to *Hastings*, consist of shingle, with a high beach at their base ; that on which the castle stands, of a sand stone mixed with shingle, split into fissures and vast gaps. The view towards *Beachy-head* is of a great curvature, with a high beach ; the land near the shore flat, but rising, four or five miles inland, into lofty downs. NATURE OF
THE CLIFFS.

After dinner we ascended the same road that we came for about a mile, and then turned towards *Battel*, about six miles distant from *Hastings*. We took the route of the Conqueror to the celebrated field, and met with at *Tell-ham* some tradition of his march : passed by *Beauport*, the seat of General *James* BEAUPORT.

Murray, amidst vast plantations. This gentleman was left governor of *Quebec* in 1759. In the following spring, he was nearly losing the fruits of the hero *Wolfe's* campaign, by a spirited but needless attack on the *French*, who attempted to retake the place; he flung away much gallant blood, and was beaten back into the city. In 1781 he was intrusted with the defence of *Minorca*; and supported with his usual courage a siege from the *Spaniards* under the *Duc de Crillon*. He held out in *Fort St. Philip* till it was reduced to an arrant hospital; but was constrained to surrender prisoner of war, and, as his descriptive and pathetic letter relates, marched out his poor remains, reduced to six hundred old decrepid invalids, whose situation drew tears from the generous enemy.

CROWHURST. I next went by *Crowhurst*, the seat of *Henry Pelham*, Esq. a name long distinguished in *Sussex*. Sir *John Pelham*, knt. ancestor of Lord *Pelham*, had vast possessions in this county in the year 1403, many of which are continued in the family to this day.

BATTEL ABBEY. We arrived at *Battel Abbey* with awful reflections on the decisive victory which put an end to the *Saxon* reign, and transferred the Crown of *England* to a new and foreign race. *William*, after his landing at *Pewensey*, made every effort



Section 6

BAFFORD ABBEY

200' high 100' wide 100' deep 100' long

Section 7

to induce *Harold* to resign what he styled an usurped Crown. The *English* monarch received his message in *London*, where he was waiting for the forces raising by his nobility. The *Norman* envoys treated him with insolence, which he returned in a manner suited to his high spirit. When the rivals had reached the field, *William* made a second attempt by means of a monk ; but on terms so advantageous to himself, that *Harold* determined to put his Crown to the decision of the sword. The *English* army passed the night in jollity, song and carousal ; the *Norman*, in prayer, and preparations for the fight. When morning appeared, *Harold* ranged his troops, according to the *Saxon* fashion, in form of an impenetrable wedge, and placed himself in the centre, on foot, beneath his standard, to shew that he meant to share with them the fortune of the day. The Duke divided his forces into three bodies : the *Normans* began the battle by a discharge of a cloud of arrows into the air, which fell with great execution upon the *English* phalanx, by reason that the men were so closely ranged : they were at first put in some disorder ; but, quickly recovering themselves, the fight was continued with great animosity on both sides. The *Normans*, armed with axes, maces and clubs, intermixed with the archers, in vain attempted to make an impression on the *English* wedge ; and, as a prelude to the fight, animated each other by carolling the songs of the deeds

BATTLE OF
HASTINGS.

deeds of the great *Rolando*, the hero of *French* romance. The battle raged from seven in the morning till night. Near the closing of the day, *William* perceived the impossibility of breaking the compact mass of his enemy : he had recourse to stratagem. He ordered his forces to make a fighting retreat, as if on the point of giving way to the superior valour of the *English*. This succeeded : *Harold* was deceived, and, thinking to take advantage of a retiring foe, deranged his invincible system by the pursuit of the fictitious flight of the subtle *Norman*. *William* seized the critical moment, and caused his well-disciplined troops to close their ranks and press on the disordered *English*. *Harold*, enraged at the unexpected event, performed prodigies of valour to restore the battle : an arrow pierced his eye and reached his brain, and he fell dead on the field ; his army, disheartened by the fatal blow, gave way on all sides, and left to the Conqueror victory and the crown of *England*. *Gurth* and *Leofwine*, the valiant brothers of *Harold*, fell with him ; as did the flower of the *English* nobility : the number of common men has not been justly ascertained ; but the slaughter must have been very considerable, for six thousand *Normans* was the price of the victory. The remainder of the *English* were saved by the darkness of the night, and the good conduct of *Morkard* and *Edwin*, who conducted the retreat. The Conqueror, with great generosity, sent the bodies of *Harold* and his

two brothers to *Gith*, their unfortunate mother ; nor would he accept a ransom.

The field of battle was then called *Ilethelande**, near a village of the name of *Epiton*†. It was fought on the fourteenth of October 1066, on *St. Calixtus's* day, and the birth-day of *Harold*. Superstition could not fail having something to do with so great an event ; a *sangue lac*, as the *French* called it, a *bloody fountain*, sprung up after every gentle shower, crying to the Lord for vengeance for so much Christian blood shed on the spot‡.

To expiate the slaughter of the day, for the repose of the souls of the slain, and in gratitude to Heaven for the victory, the Conqueror founded, in the following year, the Abbey of *Battel*, and dedicated it to *St. Martin*. Here he intended to place a hundred and forty *Norman* monks, for the full discharge of those pious services ; but he was prevented by death from executing the whole of his design. He had endowed it with lands equal to the support of such a number ; and had bestowed on it the privileges of a sanctuary, and a multitude of others usual in those days. He peopled it with religious from the *Benedictine* monastery of *Marmon-*
tier

* *Dugdale Monast.* 1.

† *Magna Britannia*, v. 506.

‡ *Gulielm. Neubrig.* c. i.

tier in *Normandy*, and appointed one of them, *Robert Blankard*, first abbot. He being, drowned in his passage, was succeeded by *Gaubertus*, who was living in 1088.—*William* honoured the church with his presence, probably at its consecration, and offered at the altar his sword and the robe he wore on his coronation.

A MITRED
ABBEY.

This house had the dignity of being a mitred abbey. Of these there were in *England* twenty-six Abbots and two Priors, who, holding of the King *per baroniam*, were called to Parliament by writ, and sat and voted: their mitres differed a little from Bishops, but they carried their crofters in their right hand, whereas the Prelates carried them in their left; sometimes they wore Barons caps, at other times mitres.

This abbey flourished greatly, not only by the royal endowments, but by those of several of the nobility; and a town of about a hundred and fifteen houses was in a short time formed under its patronage, for the Conqueror had bestowed on it all the land three miles round his foundation. The town is scattered, and remarkable only for the excellency and strength of the gunpowder made here, well known to sportsmen by the name of *Battel Powder*.

At the dissolution, I find the names of the Abbot, *John Hammond*,

Hammond, who had a pension of 66l. 13s. 4d.; and sixteen monks, who had likewise their pensions. A charge of the most infamous nature was brought against the religious of this house, and that of *Christchurch* in *Canterbury*; but the provision made for them, at a time when the prejudices of the country ran strong against them, is sufficient vindication of the uncharitable suggestions of a few persons low in character, or of the hasty assertions founded on them by partial and inaccurate historians.

On its surrender, the annual revenues were found to amount to not less than 880l. 14s. 7d. according to *Dugdale*, or 987l. 1cd. according to *Speed*. *Henry VIII.* granted the site of the abbey to his favourite, Sir *Anthony Browne*, the same who had the courage to bring to his royal master the fatal message of death. He lies interred in the parish church at *Battel*, under a magnificent tomb; his figure in armour, with the mantle and collar of the garter, and his lady by him, are placed on it, recumbent. His son, or grandson, *Anthony* lord *Montagu*, rebuilt or restored part of the monastery, and made it his residence. In the front are evident marks of the ancient architecture, a series of Gothic arches; and within, the steward's room and servants' hall are supported by a single pillar with ribs diverging from it over the vaulted roof. There is also a great hall, fifty-

REVENUES.

seven feet by thirty, very lofty, timber-roofed, with one very high Gothic window at the end, and three on one side, the style of the reign of *Mary* or *Elizabeth*. This place continued in the noble family till the present century, when it was sold to Sir *Thomas*, father of the present Sir *Whistler Webster*.

HALL OF
THE ABBEY.

The remains of the abbey shew its former grandeur: a hall with twelve Gothic windows on one side, and six on the other, ornamented with pilasters; and in the middle, vaulted rooms with rows of noble pillars, with ribs radiating over the roof: the whole length of this vast room is a hundred and sixty-six feet, the breadth thirty-five; the outside strongly buttressed: beneath, are several great vaults opening to a level with the ground.

VAULTS.

In another part are eight other vaults, parallel to one another; each of them twenty-nine feet by fourteen, and a narrow window at the end. All these had been the magazines for provisions and fuel in the flourishing days of this great foundation.

GATES.

One of the magnificent gates is still entire; it is a large square building, with a most elegant slender octagon tower at each corner; the top embattled, the front adorned with a
series

series of Gothic arches and neat pilasters. At a great distance stood another gate, probably similar, but at present only two of the elegant towers remain ; on each side of the entire gate are other buildings, part of the ancient house.

The conventual church is quite lost : the altar was said to have stood exactly on the spot on which *Harold* was killed ; according to others, where his standard was taken *.—Twenty *Norman* soldiers bravely engaged to make themselves masters of so rich a prize : they rushed into the midst of the *English* army, and succeeded in the attempt † : many of them lost their lives, for it was most gallantly defended. Here *Gurth* and *Leofwine* fell, determined to die with glory rather than resign the badge of their brother's royalty. *William* sent it as a present to the *Pope* ; on it was the figure of a man fighting, richly worked with gold and precious stones ‡.

In this church was preserved the famous *roll* or table of FAMOUS ROLL. the *Norman* nobility who attended the Conqueror in his invasion of *England*. Sir *William Dugdale* assures us, that it was greatly falsified by the monks, and that there are numbers among the names of *English* extraction, but *frenchified* to gratify the absurd pride of several families, who chose

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rather

* *Dugdale Monast.* i, 312. † *Henry Huntingdon*, script. post *Bedam*, 369.

‡ *Malmbury*, 101.

FROM DOVER TO THE LAND'S-END.

rather to be thought descended from foreign adventurers, than from an honourable and more certain antiquity of *Saxon* ancestry ; the long catalogue is preserved at the end of the *Normanni Scriptores*, in *Leland's Collectanei*, and in *Holinshed** and many other historians. In fact they were a collection of adventurers from all countries, who flocked to the standard of the Conqueror, actuated by the hopes of advantage.

In Sir *William Burrell's* collection of drawings is preserved a curious one, of a very ancient chest, once belonging to *Battel Abbey*. It is richly carved in the rude manner of the time, and evidently allusive to the Conqueror : in the middle is a man sitting seemingly crowning another, and on the crown is a dove, and near him a churchman in the act of benediction : it certainly is intended to express the coronation of the victor.

The country about *Battel* is very beautiful, full of gentle risings, and fertile bottoms well wooded. We took the road to *Pevensey*, about ten miles distant : in a short time we
 ASHBURNHAM. passed by *Ashburnham*, three miles from *Battel*, the seat of Earl *Ashburnham*. This place gave name to the family
 which

* In this Author is a list of the principal Nobility, taken from a *Norman Chronicle*.

which *Fuller* calls of stupendous antiquity. *Bertram de Esburnham* was sheriff of the counties of *Sussex*, *Surry*, and *Kent*, and constable of *Dover Castle* in the reign of *Harold*; and gave great lustre to the pedigree, by having his head and those of his two sons struck off by the Conqueror, for the brave defence he made of that key to the kingdom. We soon after passed *Standard-hill*, and the village of *Nenfield*, with its spire steeple. A few miles further we descended *Wartling-hill*, into an extensive woodless tract, the marsh called *Pevensy Level*. We left to the right the site of the most magnificent pile of ancient brick-work of any in the world, *Hurstmonceaux Castle* or more properly *House*, the princely habitation of the *Fyneses*, built by Sir *Roger de Fynes*, treasurer of the household, in the reign of *Henry VI*. The family became soon after Barons of the realm, under the title of Lords *Dacre*. *Thomas* lord *Dacre*, a hopeful young nobleman, was in possession of this princely place in the reign of *Henry VIII*. By a frolic, common enough in those days, he made free with the deer in the park of his neighbour, Sir *Nicholas Petham*, in company with some other young gentlemen; a fray ensued between some of the party and the keepers, by which one of the latter was killed by an accidental blow. Notwithstanding he was not at that time present, he was tried, convicted, and executed at *Tyburn*, in 1541. The inexorable *Henry* being determined on his death,

HURSTMON-
CEAUX.

death, as is supposed, instigated by his courtiers, who hoped to profit by his forfeiture ; but the strength of the entail frustrated their design. On the death of his two sons, his daughter *Margaret* succeeded to the honours and estates, and, by her marriage with *Sampson Lennard* of *Knol* and *Clavering* in *Kent*, conveyed them into that family in the reign of *Queen Elizabeth* ; their elder son succeeded to the title of *Dacre*, on the death of his mother in 1611. *Thomas* lord *Dacre*, one of his direct descendants, was created, in 1674, Earl of *Sussex*, who died in 1715 : he had wasted his fortune so greatly as to be obliged to alienate this princely place, which he did to *G. Naylor*, Esq. who left one daughter, married to *Hare* bishop of *Chichester*. On her death, it passed to *Francis Hare*, eldest son to the Bishop, and remains still in that family, but is dismantled in a most savage manner. This noble seat, the residence of unbounded hospitality, is deserted, for a large house at the park gate, of late years modernized.

Mr. *Grose* has given us four plates of this venerable pile ; one of the outside, and three others of the once hospitable hall and other interior parts. Sir *William Burrell* has numbers of fine drawings of every part, sufficient to draw tears from every man of taste, on reflecting on the sad change in this boasted pile.

Near *Pevensey* I crossed a great drain, made for the discharge of the water from the vast wet tract which lies above: here are gates, which close at the coming in of the tide, to exclude the sea, and open at the recess. This level had been under the cognizance of the Commission of Sewers, in the seventeenth of *Edward I.* possibly earlier; but that is the first notice taken of it by Sir *William Dugdale*. *Pevensey* PEVENSEY: had been a considerable place in the *Saxon* times, and its harbour noted for its number of ships. Earl *Godwine*, in the ravages he made along the coast, here seized on a number of vessels; but a stronger proof of its size and safety is, that *William* the Conqueror, with nine hundred ships, made good his landing before this town in his well-known invasion of this kingdom. At present the harbour (which was navigable for small craft as late as the year 1720) is quite choked (a mile distant from the shore), and nothing left but a narrow drain, the receptacle of a few boats.

In the time of the Confessor here were 24 burghesses, vassals to the King, who paid 14s. 6d. rent, toll 1l., custom for the use of the port 1l. 5s., for pasture 7s. 6d. The Bishop of *Chichester* had five burghesses. Here was *Ormer*, a priest, five; *Dodo*, a priest, three; with others named in the *Domesday-book*, who had among them 15 burghesses, specifying their annual payments.

FROM DOVER TO THE LAND'S-END.

WILLIAM THE
CONQUEROR
LANDS HERE.

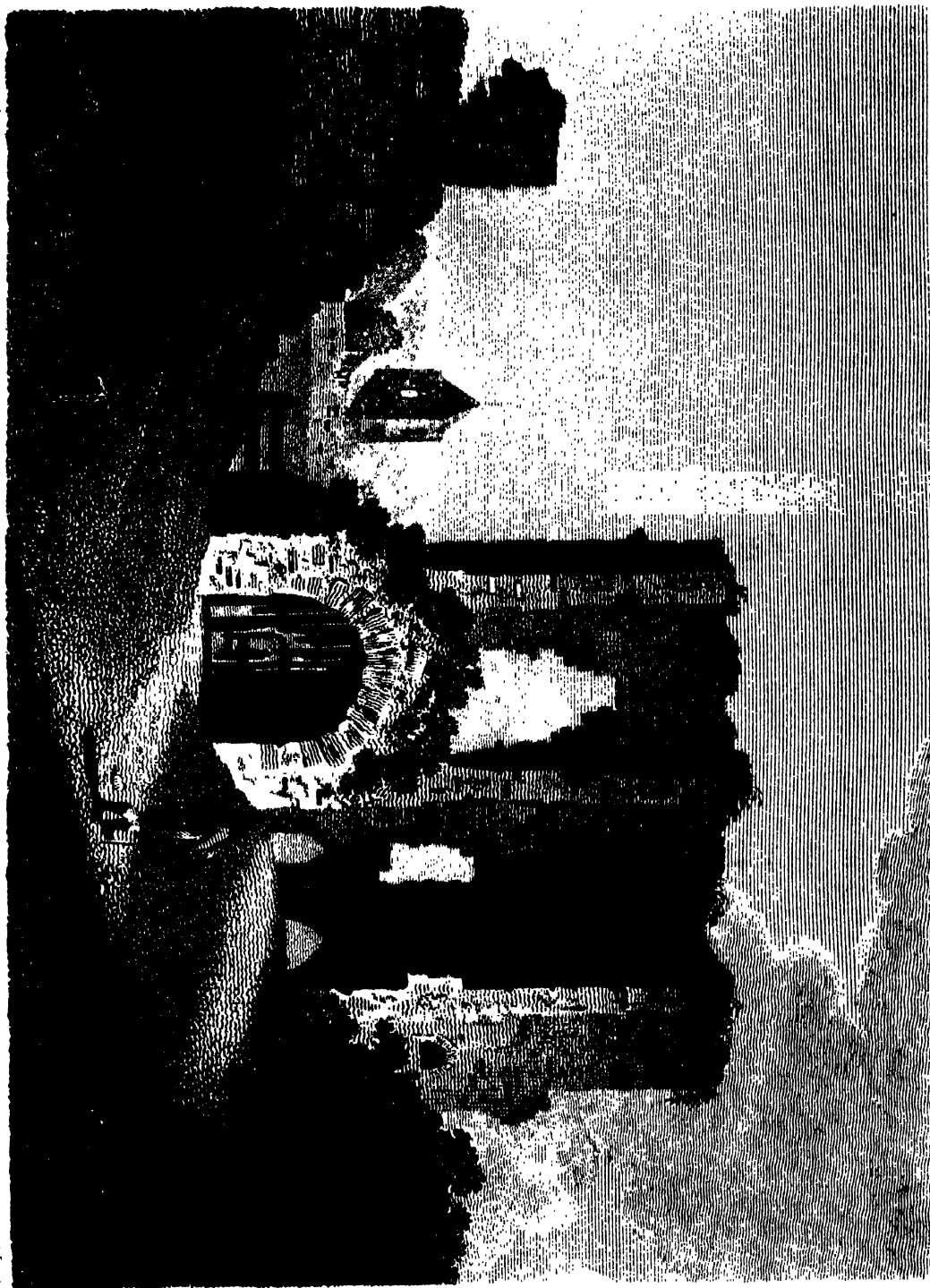
Here *William* landed with an army of sixty thousand men on Michaelmas-day 1066. As soon as he quitted the boat he fell down, but turned the accident into a good omen.—“ Thus,” says he, “ I take possession of the country !” A soldier, to humour the notion, ran to a neighbouring house, snatched some straw from the thatch, and giving it to his General, “ Thus,” says he, “ I give you seisin of England.” Here he continued fifteen days, which he spent in erecting forts for the security of the port ; he bestowed the town and castle on his half-brother *Robert* earl of *Mortaigne* in *Normandy*, and by him created Earl of *Cornwall* in *England*.

PEVENSEY
CASTLE.

The castle is seated on a rising ground insulated by the level ; it was a fortress of great extent, and in those days of strength surrounded by an immense foss : the remains are very considerable, and most of the towers and walls are still standing. The castle-yard is very spacious : in the walls and towers are several bands of *Roman* bricks, which makes me imagine them to have been of *Roman* structure. My friend Mr. *Grose* seems to dissent, and imagines that to be no proof, because *Colchester Castle* has the same bands of bricks, yet undoubtedly is of *Norman* origin. This I admit, but almost all the towers of *Pevensey* are round ; it

wants

1. 10. 1941



1. 10. 1941

nor would he have been able to have reduced it, had not famine compelled *Odo* to surrender *.

Gilbert earl of *Clare* maintained in this castle a long siege against King *Stephen*, who likewise found it impregnable. Wearied out by the brave defence of the garrison, he left the continuance of the siege to the skill and fidelity of his officers, with strict orders to keep it closely blockaded by sea and land, till the garrison sunk under the pressure of want and fatigue †.

The custody of this castle was always committed to persons of high rank. *Henry I.* gave it to *Gilbert de Aquila*, and, allusive to his name, it was styled, The Honour of the *Eagle*. *Henry IV.* bestowed it on *John de Pelham*, and it remained long in his family. Nothing interesting occurs afterwards.

WESTHAM. Immediately on leaving *Pevensey*, we passed by *Westham*, a small church ; and, turning down to the shore, travelled on a vast pebbly beach a mile long, with the great promontory of *Beachey-head* jutting into the water full before us ; off it are three groups of dangerous rocks, noted for the escapes of the *Kent*, the *Royal Sovereign*, and the *Nassau*, in different

* *Saxon Chron.* 194, 195.

† *Gesta Stephani*, in *Duchesne*, 972.

ferent years, which got off, but not without considerable damage. We passed through *South Bourne*, the resort of seabathers ; and, after an easy ascent of less than a mile, reached *East Bourne*, where we slept this night.

EAST BOURNE.

The town is small, seated at the foot of the lofty downs ; the inside of the church is supported by neat Gothic arches, rather obtuse, and with zig-zag mouldings. Here is a very pretty bust of *Henry Lushington*, a son of the vicar of this town, with a very handsome eulogy on his short life : he went to *India* at the age of sixteen ; in 1754 he escaped alive out of the *Black-hole* at *Calcutta*, but was reserved for as cruel a fate. He, and numbers of other countrymen of ours, being taken prisoners by Nabob *Cossim Ali Cawn*, they were, in revenge for the success of our army against his forces, most barbarously murdered at *Patna*, on May 6, 1763, by *Someroo*, a renegade *German*, who acted under his orders. Mr. *Lushington* and a Mr. *Ellis* were sent for to another room, under pretence of business : Mr. *Ellis* was instantly put to death ; our young hero snatched a sword from one of the *seapoys*, and killed one and wounded two before he was cut down. The rest, to the number of forty-nine, underwent the same fate ; half of them were in irons : and all the *English*, and as many of the natives who were in our interest, fell victims to his savage disposition.

LUSHINGTON'S
MONUMENT.

The antiquary (to whom every thing is food) should not overlook the solid front, of a square form, with fluted sides, of little beauty but great antiquity.

In this neighbourhood the *Romans* had a settlement ; for, on the road to *Pevensey*, near the sea, about a mile and a half from *East Bourne*, was discovered a tessellated pavement and bath, complete, and in fine preservation. All around are to be traced most extensive foundations of an ancient town which had been levelled to the ground, and, among the rubbish, quantities of ashes, the mark of its having been destroyed by fire. The foundation may to this hour be traced quite into the sea, which, since the destruction of the town, had made considerable invasions on the land. Dr. *John Tabor* of *Lewes*, an ingenious physician and antiquary, published, in 1717, an account of the place *, which he reasonably supposes to have been the *Anderida* of the *Romans*. He imagines that this part of *Britain* was peopled by the *Andes*, a nation in *Armorica*, or *Bretagne*, and from whom the *Anderida Sylva* took its name. This city being placed at the very skirts, the *Saxons* called it *Andredes ceaster* ; on their arrival it was inhabited by the *Britons*, after the retreat of the *Romans*. It was besieged in 490 by *Ælla* and *Cissa*, *Saxon* chieftains, who put every inhabitant to the sword, and entirely destroyed the place. It seems to have been

ANDERIDA.

a com-

* Phil. Transf. Abridg. V. part ii. p. 63 to 83.



a commercial town, seated on the harbour of *Pevensey*; and that it had been a *municipium*, a mixture of *Romans* and *Romanised Britons*, to one or other of whom might have belonged the luxury of baths and the elegant pavements, which even now are covered with only four feet of earth.

Camden supposed *Anderida* to have stood where *Newenden*, on the other side of the river *Rother*, is at present. This has been diffented to by a very able antiquary, but now not disputed, out of respect to that great man. It had all the advantage of situation which the other wanted; an extensive view to east and west, and seated, as *Gildes* says, upon the southern coast.

May 13th we ascended a steep road, on a ridge, for a very considerable way, between two noble theatres, as regular as if excavated by art: that on the left forms a vast semicircle, very steep, with a smooth and extensive area of verdant turf, which reaches quite to *East Bourne*; the whole dotted with dispersed sheep, or animated by vast phalanxes put in motion by the shepherds, who were driving them to their food in the true pastoral style, with genuine crooks. These are the *South Downs*, which are continued almost to *Shoreham*.

Our prospect was prodigious over the extensive eastern bay, *Pevensey*, *Battel*, and to *Farleigh-head*. The stratum of chalk begins again just beyond *East Bourne*, and is continued as far as *Seaforth*. The vast promontory, *Beachy-head*, on the back of which we now were, is composed of that species of earth, and fronts the sea with a stupendous precipice, the haunt of *aiks* and *guillemots*; beneath, it is hollowed into majestic caverns. We call it *Beachy-head*, from the vast subjacent beach; the *French* name it *Le Cap Bevisier*.

BATTLE OFF
BEACHY-HEAD,
1690.

Off this promontory was fought, on *June 30, 1690*, a bloody action between the combined fleets of *England* and *Holland*, under the command of *Arthur Herbert* earl of *Torrington*, and that of *France* under *M. de Tourville*.—The *French* had adventured up the channel with eighty-two ships of the line, to favour an insurrection in behalf of the abdicated monarch, and to make a descent at *Torbay*. The combined fleets consisted but of fifty-six. Notwithstanding this disparity, and the prudent reluctance of the commanders to engage, the Queen, who had been left Regent in the absence of the King, sent to them positive orders to fight: her Majesty considered the danger of the times, and that it was absolutely necessary that the enemy should be driven away. *Torrington* had been five days in sight of the enemy waiting
for

for reinforcements, and during the whole time, by his superior seamanship, and his knowledge of the seas, baffled every effort of *De Tourville* to bring him to action. The battle began at nine in the morning: the *Dutch*, under Admiral *Calembourg*, led the van, and fought with amazing bravery. His whole division was left surrounded by the *French*; three of his ships were sunk, and three burnt. Rear Admiral *Jan Dick*, Rear Admiral *de Brackel*, Captain *Nordel*, and numbers of other gallant officers, besides multitudes of common men, were slain. *Torrington*, in the vigour of life, and of courage unquestionable, was late in coming up; whether from the inevitable impossibility so frequent on the element of water, or from any other cause, does not appear; but the day ended highly to our disgrace, and to the loss of our ally. Admiral *Russel*, of the blue squadron, behaved with the utmost gallantry; the rest of our fleet suffered very little.—After all, the fleet was saved by the seamanship of *Torrington*: he ordered every ship instantly to drop anchor: the *French*, inattentive to the manœuvre, were carried away far to the west by the strength of the tide; and when our fleet weighed again on the return, they pursued in a line of battle, instead of giving a general chase: by this error our fleet got safe into port; but left two more of the *Dutch* line of battle ships, which had been disabled, to be taken by the enemy; and a seventy gun ship of ours, which had

run on shore at *Winchelsea*, to be burnt. The clamour of both nations was very great : we considered ourselves disgraced ; the *Dutch*, betrayed. King *William*, sensible of both, and possibly actuated by particular resentment for the slaughter of his gallant countrymen, immediately committed *Torrington* to the *Tower*, and hastened his trial with the utmost acrimony. The Admiral pleaded his cause with spirit and good sense, and was acquitted. He instantly resumed his power, gave orders to the officers who were about him, and went up the *Medway* in his barge with his flag flying : the next day his commission was taken away, and he was forbidden the royal presence. With such rancour was the prosecution carried on, that some of the members of the court-martial, and above forty officers, were without trial dismissed the service. He appeared in the House of Lords, and was almost universally shunned : he bore all with a manly firmness, and with true integrity maintained his usual principles in every debate, nor ever departed from his attachment to the cause of liberty.

Beachy-head has been an unfortunate latitude to our island ; for, not far to the west, in 1706, the *Royal Oak*, of seventy-six guns, and the *Grafton* and *Hampton-court* of seventy, with a fleet of merchant ships under convoy, were attacked by the famous *Du Guay Tronin*, with nine ships, from fifty

to fifty-six guns each, and several privateers, to the number of twenty sail : the *Grafton* and *Hampton-court* were taken, and their commanders killed : the captain of the *Royal Oak* saved his ship by running her aground, and getting her off at high water : great part of the merchant ships were also taken. Seamen attribute this misfortune to our officers fighting their ships separated from each other ; for, had they continued in a line, under an easy sail, they would have prevented the enemy from raking them, and besides have rendered the boarding (which was an excellency of that famous *corsair*) extremely difficult*.

Adjoining to *Beachy-head*, to the west, are the *Seven* SEVEN CLIFFS. *Cliffs*, or, as the *French* call them, *Les Sept Montagnes*. Three of them, which form the top of *Beachy-head*, and resemble pinnacles, are named by our sailors *The Three Churls*. Not far from them is *Bourling-gap*, a place well known by the number of shipwrecks caused by the violent indraught of the sea : it is also the common spot for the landing of smuggled goods.

We passed by several *tumuli*, and, as I was informed, numbers of others are scattered over these downs for a considerable way : this is supposed to have been *Mearcredes-burnan-*

stede, where *Ælla** had a bloody but undecisive battle in 495. His loss was so great, that he was obliged to wait some years for a reinforcement out of *Germany*, before he could face the *Britons* again. He then put his army in motion; besieged and destroyed *Andredes Ceaster*. Besides the *tumuli*, for some miles, to *Willington-hill*, are marks of entrenchments and breast-works; proofs how obstinately the field was disputed.

Near this spot, on the narrow pass of *Bourling-gap*, is a fort of entrenchments called the *Castle*, almost of a semicircular form, on a hill called *Beltout*, of a half oval shape; the hill itself forms the diameter of this post, which I believe to have been *Danish*†.

EAST DEAN. We kept descending to *East Dean*, a neat village in a snug bottom, rising cleanly out of the great lawn. The houses are built of flint, and to most of them is a large garden; the walls are also most neatly constructed with the same material; trees, houses and gardens are prettily intermixed. This and *West Dean*, had been the property of *William de Eckingham* in the reign of *Edward I.* who bestowed on it a charter of free-warren; it became afterwards the property of *Giles* lord *Baddlesmere*, and, by right of his daughter, of her husband, *John de Vere* earl of *Oxford*.

* *Sax. Chr.* 14.

† *Phil. Trans. Abridg.* v. 77.

We ascended to *Friston*, a small village, and descended again to *West Dean*, placed, like the *East Dean*, in a warm bottom : the corn in these parts is rye and barley, and the grass *lucerne*. After passing another rising ground, we saw beneath us a small winding river, the *Cockmere*, which falls into a small estuary bounded by a marshy tract ; this is the head of *Cockmere's* haven, which opens into the sea about a mile below.

About two miles further we reached the small town of *Seaford*, seated in a low plain, defended from the sea by an enormous beach of pebbles, which at this time was covered with boats employed in the mackerel fishery. There is here an interruption of the chalky cliffs, which appear on each side to the east and to the west. This town, at present little better than a fishing village, was once of much consequence. It had been owned by Earl *Warren*, by *Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk*, and other great people, among their other large possessions in the county. It is a member of the *cinque ports*, and in the famous armament of 1347 sent five ships and eighty men. It also began to send members in the reign of *Edward I.* After an interruption of two centuries, the privilege was renewed by *Charles I**.

SEAFORD.

This little place was not without defence. Beneath a cliff

cliff was a round bastion of stone, possibly one of the works of *Henry VIII.*; and in another place was *Bletchington's* battery of five guns, and there had been another a little to the west.

A NEW SHARK. Breakfast was interrupted by the news of a large shark being just brought on shore. It was, unfortunately for me, cut to pieces; for the sailors hang, dry, and eat these fishes as we do beef. I was informed that it had been twelve feet long. The colour dusky above, white beneath; the teeth I found were small and granulated; the tail, which I got entire, was lunated, the upper lobe longest, and remarkable for a notch in the lower margin. It appears to be a new species: it agrees in no respect with any known species in the form of the teeth, except the *Smooth Shark*, Br. Zool. iii. No. 48; but they disagree in every other particular: the fishermen here call it a *Ground Shark*.

WHEAT-EARS. On all the downs between this place and *East Bourne*, the *Wheat Ear*, Br. Zool. i. No. 157, is found in great abundance. They are taken in snares made of horse-hair, hung in a long furrow cut in the ground and covered with a turf; they are so timid that the passing of a cloud, or the appearance of a hawk, sets them in motion, and drives them for safety into the furrows, when they are taken in the snares.

It

It is usual for passengers to take the birds out of the snares, and with invariable honour to deposit for each a penny beneath the turf. I was informed that about *East Bourne* alone 1840 dozens are annually taken, and sold usually at sixpence the dozen. Numbers are eaten in the neighbourhood; others are picked and sent to the *London* poulterers half-roasted, and great quantities are sold potted. Notwithstanding the multitudes, they are not gregarious, but appear scattered over the downs, a male and female near each other.

The wells on the downs merit attention. I will first observe, that a rich though light mould covers the surface of the *Sussex* downs, varying in depth from a few inches to two or three feet. Under this is found a loose friable chalk, to about the depth of four, five or six feet, sometimes more; and lastly, a solid mass of chalk, with regular strata of flints at unequal distances, is uniformly met with to the greatest depth hitherto penetrated. The flints are less frequent after descending one hundred feet.

WELLS.

The wells are formed by means of a spade, mattock and iron bar: they are dug perpendicularly down in a cylindrical form, being lined with a facing of brick, stone, or cut chalk, to the depth of ten feet, more or less; as the superficial strata must be prevented from crumbling into the well.—

There

There are some few wells, on the *Sussex* downs, three hundred feet deep : I have often heard of deeper, but on further inquiry have always found the information to be false.— There are no wells, I believe, properly on the downs, less than sixty feet deep.

The depth of water, like the depth of the wells, varies with the situation, and still more with the season. The water is, generally speaking, lowest about *Michaelmas*, (when few wells have more than seven or eight feet of water in them, most not more than three or four.) About *Candlemas* the water is highest, but through greatest part of the winter the wells have commonly in the high situations eighty feet of water in them.

I have the most satisfactory evidence, of a hundred and thirty-two feet of water having been found in a well of a hundred and sixty-two feet deep ; and it most likely was not less in the other wells in that neighbourhood, as this well, which the proprietor had the curiosity to fathom, differs in nothing from those near it.

I am further informed, by a person of undoubted veracity, that at *Patcham* (twenty-four miles west of *Beachy-head*) the well belonging to the house of his wife's father, is above

hundred and thirty (most probably a hundred and fifty) feet deep, and frequently nearly destitute of water ; yet at times it has risen high enough actually to overflow the mouth of the well, and flood the cellars of the house.

It is certain, many wells in dry seasons are useless, not having sufficient water to dip the bucket in ; but this is a certain proof the well wants cleaning of the muddy chalk, which occupies perhaps three or four feet of the bottom, and can never be quite got out : in general the first stroke of the mattock or spade lets the water so fast into the well, that the man whose business it is to clean it gets out of its reach with difficulty.

I believe there are none, situated really on the downs, less than sixty feet deep ; those near the sea are in some places affected by the tides, but not by the falls of the sea. On the 8th instant (on which day happened the new moon, and consequently spring tide with high water at 11 o'clock) I plumbed a well four hundred yards from the sea, and sixty feet deep, and found seven feet of water in it at 12 o'clock ; at five I fathomed it again, and found the water decreased to five feet. The well is not in use, and without either bucket or rope at present belonging to it.

The

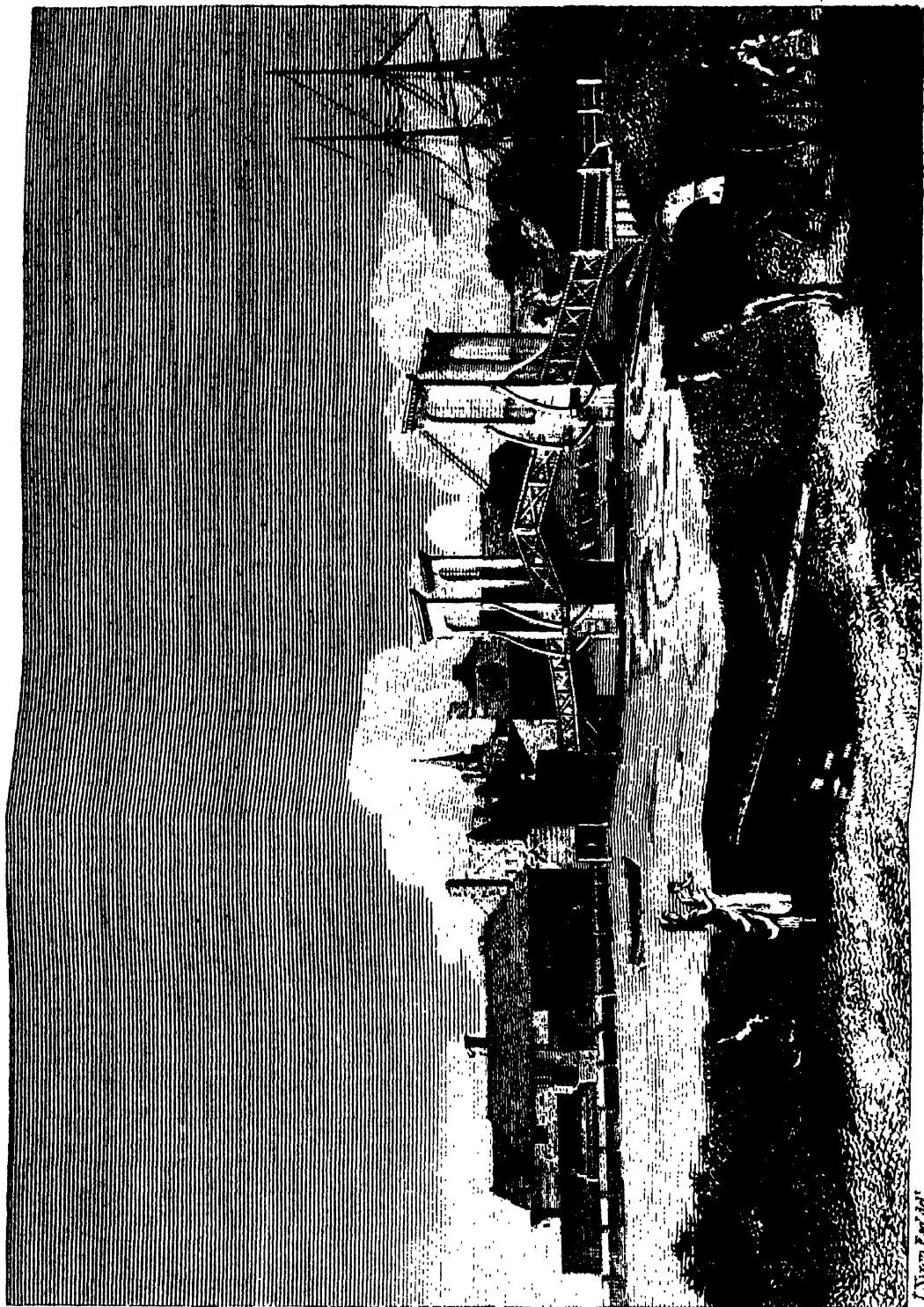
The wells nearest the sea are those in the fishing towns along the coast, situated at the foot of, rather than on the downs; some of these are not two hundred yards from high-water-mark, and vary in depth from seventeen to forty feet. At *East Bourne*, the water at what is called the sea-side houses is bad, but does not seem any way affected by the sea; and it may be proper to mention, these wells, though not a bow's shot from the chalk cliffs, are dug through a stratum of black or rather lead-colour clay.

AFFECTED BY
THE SEA.

At *Seaford* (equally near the sea) the wells are for the most part affected by the tides, and rise and fall therewith. The water is reckoned bad, but I can obtain no satisfactory grounds for saying the salts of the sea ever penetrate the wells. The strata here are chiefly loose sand; and the wells, both here and at *East Bourne*, are lined or faced with brick from the bottom to the mouth.

BISHOPSTONE.

On leaving *Seaford*, we kept along the shore, and passed by a tide-mill; left *Bishopstone*, a village to the right; arrived on an extensive flat which runs many miles inland, and is prettily bounded by gentle risings; it is watered by the river *Ouse*. We crossed the lower part, where it becomes a sort of estuary, on a handsome wooden bridge, with a draw-
I bridge



NEWHAVEN, SUSSEX.

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bridge in the middle to give passage to the brigs and floops which go up as far as *Lewes*, and barges to *Barcomb-mill*.

For passing the bridge we paid two shillings, it having been built to supply the place of the ferry, which was the only passage till within these few years. We now drove through *Newhaven*, a small town about a mile distant from the sea. At the head of the flat appeared *Lewes*, a very considerable town, and well known in history for the bloody battle between *Henry III.* and the rebellious barons under *Simon Mountfort*. *Henry* was defeated, and he and his son, afterwards *Edward I.*, were taken prisoners. NEWHAVEN.

From *Newhaven* we ascended for a small space, then travelled very near the edge of the precipitous cliffs of chalk impending over a pebbly beach. Beneath us appeared several persons busied in the water, pushing before them their shrimp-nets. At this time the sea was in high beauty, coloured with tints of azure, green, and purple. The whole country is naked ; but wheat grows well, even to the edge of the cliffs, notwithstanding the downs are covered with flints.

In the parish of *Telscomb* I observed several *tumuli* close to the edge of the precipice, and the remains of one of the square camps mentioned by Dr. *Tabor*. We passed through TUMULI AND
TRENCHES.

ROTTING DEAN. the large village of *Rotting Dean*, consisting of a long street seated in a hollow open to the sea, with a road cut down to the water side through the cliff. In the year 1377 the *French* landed (*Hollingshed*, Vol. II. 418.) near this village, with the design of burning *Lewes* : the Prior, Sir *Thomas Cheinie*, and Sir *John Falleslie*, assembling a numerous body of peasants, attacked the invaders, but were defeated with the loss of one hundred men ; the *French* likewise lost such a great number of men in the battle, that they thought proper to return to *France* with their prisoners, among whom were the Prior of *Lewes*, the two Knights, and an Esquire of the name of *Brokas*.

**BRIGHTHELM-
STONE.**

The cliffs decrease in height as we approach *Brighthelm-stone*, where they are between twenty and thirty feet high, composed of a brown clay, continually washed by the sea. The town was known in *Saxon* times by the name of *Bright-helmes-tun* ; Earl *Godwine* was owner of the manor. After the Conquest, *William* bestowed it on *William de Warren*, created by him Earl of *Surry*. In the time of *Edward II.* it reverted to the Crown : *John*, the then Earl, finding himself childless, settled it on the King, on his decease. It was afterwards granted by that monarch to his favourite *Edmund Fitz-Alan* earl of *Arundel*, who was beheaded in 1326. It remained in his family till the death of his grandson,

son,

son, *Richard*, who underwent the same fate in the reign of *Richard II.* The King bestowed it on *Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk* : farther I do not trace its masters.

The town extends along the cliffs east and west, in length, from the rock-house to the west battery, about three quarters of a mile : the houses on the eastern part, called, by way of distinction, *The Cliff*, are very handsomely built, and command a fine and great line of coast, finishing sublimely with the *Isle of Wight*, visible in clear weather. The parades built on the *Steyne*, a large open place, make a very good appearance. The lodging-houses are convenient, and almost universally have bow-windows from top to bottom ; they are built with brick ; a few with flints often cut in squares, a form I never suspected that fragile fossil could have assumed by any art.

TOWN.

THE STEYNE.

On the *Steyne* are two booksellers' shops, well supplied with books, mostly consisting of the light reading, suited to places of this kind. In this place are a few private houses easily to be distinguished from the others ; that built by *William Gerard Hamilton*, Esq. is much to be admired for its elegant simplicity. It is fronted with Mr. *Adams's* artificial stone, which here braves the storm, and seems to secure the ingenious inventor from any farther troubles of the law.

MR. HAMIL-
TON'S.

Mr. *Hamilton* is a privy counsellor of the kingdom of *Ireland*, and is the gentleman who is so unjustly nick-named *Single-speech Hamilton*. He was, as he is now, a member of the *British* Parliament, in which, on his first sitting, he made an admirable speech. He was suddenly called over to our sister isle to hold an important office, and had not an opportunity again to display his talents on our side of the water.

ASSEMBLY
ROOMS.

One of the assembly rooms is on the same line ; it is very magnificent, and has the usual attendant apartments, all in an elegant style : the other assembly-room is at the *Old Ship*. That, and its card and tea-room, notwithstanding they are less splendid, are equally well adapted for their purposes.—The company meet at both of them alternately.

PRINCE OF
WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* makes this town his residence during great part of the summer, for the sake of the sea air, and the sea bathing. He built here a house, which does credit to the royal taste : the centre is circular, crowned with a dome ; the wings extensive, with a gallery stretching along the front of each. He, in his earlier days, passed his time with a set of companions—too many of whom were a disgrace to his high rank, his acknowledged abilities, and his polished behaviour. His excellent sense, and the fine

gentleman, were too often sunk in frolics unsuitable to his birth and future hopes. The hey-day of his blood is now over; and it is to be hoped that our *British Titus* is now laying aside his juvenile excesses, and becoming what the *Roman* was, *Deliciæ humani generis*.

The bathing-place for the female sex is on the shore, beneath the *Steyne*, open to a most turbulent sea. This part of our sea-girt reign is certainly the most exposed and least convenient; but fashion, and perhaps the most incontestable salubrity of the air, may be the grand attractives to the water of *Brighthelmstone*. BATHING.

Near to the west side of the lower part of the *Steyne*, not far from the sea, are some most commodious baths, with a hot bath, sudatory and shower bath; the water from the sea is instantly conveyed from thence into the cold baths, quite fresh and pure. Possibly it may be an efficient succedaneum when the rage of the tempest deprives the patient of the use of the unconfined element. HOT BATH.

The fish-market, both wholesale and retail, is kept on the beach a little beyond the baths: the boats used in the fisheries are from ten to fifteen tons, made remarkably strong to secure them against the storms in their winter adventure. FISH MARKET.

The

FISHERIES.

The mackarel boats are navigated by three or four men and a boy ; there are about forty-five for the mackarel fishery, and twenty-five for trawling : they set sail generally in the evening, go eight or ten leagues to sea, and return the next day : the fishing is always carried on in the night. The crew are provided with tea, coffee, water, and a small quantity of spirits ; for at sea they are remarkably temperate : their indulgence is only on shore. They also take with them bread, beef and greens, which, and sometimes fish, they often eat with their tea and coffee. They are a hardy race, and very healthy ; yet, during the summer season, they have a very small interval from labour. They get a good meal, and a very short repose by laying themselves on a bed during the few hours in the day in which they come on shore. They bring their fish in baskets to the beach, fling them in vast heaps, and instantly a ring of people is formed round ; an auction is begun, and the heap is immediately disposed of : the price is uncertain, according to the success of the night. *Mackarel* this season (1793) were sold from 1l. to 7l. a hundred ; they have been sold as high as 15l. a hundred. *Mackarels* and *Soles* are the great staples of the place ; nine or ten thousand have been taken at one shooting of the net.—*Mackarel* swim deep in calms, and rise to the surface in gales, when the largest fish and the greatest quantities are taken.

The nets consist of a number of parts, each of which are from thirty-six to fifty yards long, and deep, and are kept buoyant by corks. These united form a chain of nets a mile and a half long. Before they are used, in the spring, they are taken from the store-houses and spread upon the *Steyne*, a privilege time immemorial granted to the fishermen. The boats are drawn on shore at the latter end of the winter, and placed in ranges on the lower part of the *Steyne*, and other places near to the sea; and I have, in the beginning of *April*, with a great noise heard them drag them back to the sea, in the manner described by *Horace*:

Solvitur acris hyems veris et Favoni,
Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas.

This interval from labour is very small, for numbers of the boats are in the early spring hired out to dredge for oysters to supply the beds in the *Medway* and other places.

The greater part of the fish are sent to *London*, packed in baskets, usually about three quarters of a hundred in each; they are put into small light carts, which go post, carry from about fifteen to thirty baskets each, and reach our capital in eight or ten hours.

FISH SENT TO
LONDON.

The *Mackarel* are supposed to come from the *Bay of Biscay*.

MACKAREL.

FROM DOVER TO THE LAND'S-END.

Biscay. In the early spring they are taken off *Dieppe*; they next appear off *Mounts Bay*, where they are caught in seines, and sent by land to *London* in small baskets: the shooting of nets has not been found to answer off the *Cornish* shore.

They arrive in the channel off *Brighthelmstone* in the middle of *April*, and continue till the middle of *July*; after which they will not mesh, but are caught with hooks, and are at that season shotten, and the liver full of worms. In *June* they are observed to approach nearer to the shore; they continue in the channel till the cold season commences, when they go progressively north or east. The fry is seen of very small size in *October* and *November*.

HERRINGS.

The *Herring* fishery begins in *October*; those fish appear in great quantities along shore, and reach *Hastings* in *November*. The fishery is very considerable, and adventurers from ~~the~~ country engage in it. A boat has ten last of 10,000 each. The fish which are not sent to *London* fresh are salted or cured as red herrings: the nets resemble those used in the *Mackarel* fishery, only the meshes are smaller; they are about twenty feet deep, and are left to sink of themselves.

PILCHARDS.

The congenerous *Pilchards* are sometimes taken here in the *Mackarel* nets, but in very small quantities.

Soles,

SOLES.

Soles, the other staple fish, are taken in trawls, in great numbers. The fishery begins in *April*, and continues all the summer. In *April* 1794 the weight of two tons were caught in one night. I saw, in the same month, a heap of *Soles* on the market beach, none of which were less than nineteen inches long. The other congenerous fishes were *Turbots*, generally very indifferent; *Brills*, or *Pearl*; *Smear-dabs*, *Plaice* and *Flounders*.

Various kinds of *Rays* are taken here : such as, the *Skate*, Br. Zool. II. No. 30; the *Sharp-nosed*, No. 31; the *Fuller*, No. 53; the *Thornback*; the *Sand Ray*, which has sharp slender spines on the edges, opposite to the eyes; minute spines along the edges of the fins, and upon the fins, like the *Fuller*; the back and tail shagreened, marked with round black spots; the teeth sharp and slender.

A *Ray*, not uncommon on the *Flintshire* coasts, twenty-one inches long, of which the tail is eleven : the nose is pointed, and semi-transparent; two spines above each eye, and three placed in a row on the back; three rows on the tail, of which the middle runs far up the back; edges of the body from the nose to the anal fin rough, with rows of minute spines; back quite smooth, of a fine pale brown,

regularly marked with circular black spots; the skin is flat and smooth.

SHARKS.

Of the *Shark* genus the *Angel-fish* is not uncommon. The *Smooth Sharks*, or *Topes*, are very numerous; they grow to the length of four feet. I saw opened several of this species, and can vouch for the truth of the young entering the mouth of the parent in time of danger, and taking refuge in the stomach. I have seen from twelve to twenty taken out of a single *Tope*, each eleven or twelve inches long. This species is split, salted, and eaten.

PORBEAGLE.

I here met with the *Porbeagle* of Mr. Iago, see Br. Zool. III. No. 49; the length was three feet nine inches, the thickest circumference two feet and an inch. It is a rare species, allied to the *Beaumaris* shark.

The greater and lesser *Spotted Dog-fish* are very numerous.

ANGLER.

The common *Angler* is frequently caught here, and sometimes of an enormous size: from the vast width of the mouth, it is called here the *Kettle-maw*.

LAUNCE.

The *Launce*, and two species of *Weevers*, are very common;

two inches deep, the weight of two pounds, and is a firm well-tasted fish. The fishermen have a great dread of the spines, and cut them off as soon as taken.

The *Cod-fish* tribe are rather scarce, except the *Whittings*, which are sometimes caught in *Mackarel* nets, but chiefly with hooks. They are taken in *April*, but the best season is in *October*. I saw here the *Common Cod*, the *Whiting-pout*, the *Coal-fish*, and the *Fine-bei*

COD.

The *Doree* is frequently taken: I saw one of fifteen pounds weight, and the length of three quarters of a yard. I saw here the lunulated *Gilt-head* and ancient *Wrasse*, the *Basse*, and red or striped *Surmullet*; the last small. The red and the grey *Gurnards* were common. *Salmons* are unknown here, which I am told is the case on all chalky coasts. The *Gar*, or *Needle-fish*, are often seen here, and of great lengths. I shall not digress improperly in saying that the *Razor-bills* and *Guillemots*, inhabitants of *Beachy-head*, are frequently caught in the *Mackarel* nets, unwarily diving in pursuit of the fish.

DOREE.

RAZOR-BI

Prawns are, in their season, taken in vast abundance near the shores, which wanting rocks to give shelter to the *Lob-*

PRAWNS.

sters and Crabs, those delicacies are brought from the more distant parts to the east.

CORALLINES. Variety of *Corallines* are found on the coast of this country and that of *Kent*. Many of them are engraven in the ingenious history of that class of Natural History, so admirably managed by my friend the late Mr. *Ellis*, to whom *Linnaeus* gave the title of *Lynceus. Ellisius*; but, for some years before his death, by too great an exertion of his *Lyncean* faculties, he was totally deprived of even the common blessing of sight.

VERMES. That curious Vermes the *Doris Argo* of *Linnaeus*, and the *Lemon* of the Br. Zool. IV. No. 22, tab. 22, has been found on this coast: it is also most admirably engraved by the Rev. Mr. *Cordiner*, in the third number of his Views in *Scotland*, with the full expansion of all its ramifications: it is called the *Lemon*, from its colour resembling that fruit.

OLD TOWN. The more antient town stands on the west side of the *Steyne*, and even it must have been considerably prior to the middle of last century, before which *West-street* had been built. Since that time the town has been extended considerably farther west, and is still increasing: it is of a square form, and consists of several parallel streets, which finish at
the

the south cliff, on which is a pleasant walk above the beach. This place has scarcely any trade except that of coal for the use of the inhabitants. The road is most dangerous; ships cannot continue there long in safety, and there are too frequent instances of shipwrecks beneath the very cliffs. The fisheries, and the resort of company, are the great support of *Brighthelmstone*: the visitants may supply their wants from a number of shops uncommonly well furnished. There are in some of the streets a few good houses, but in general they are small, adapted to the state of the generality of the inhabitants: there are no lanes or cross streets, nor have the parallel streets any other communication than alleys, or, as they are called here, *twittings*, narrow passages often not three feet wide, scarcely pervious by two bulky people, should they chance to meet.

ROAD FOR
SHIPS.

STREETS.

Tradition says, that much of this town had been devoured by the sea; which is not unlikely, but the loss has been amply repaired. The small fortress erected here in 1539, by *Henry*, was partly standing in 1761, when *Mr. Grese* made a drawing of the ruins: since that time it has been totally carried away, to form a road on its site.

In *West-street* stands the house in which *Charles II.* slept (October 14, 1651) the night before he effected his escape to
France,

CHARLES II.

HIS ESCAPE.

France, after the battle of *Worcester*. At that time it was kept by one *Smith*, who had lived about the Court, having been one of the late King's guards. He immediately knew his guest, but had too much loyalty to betray him. *Smith* (says *Carte*, iv. 650.) came into the room after supper, when the King was alone leaning with his hand on a chair, and, suddenly kissing the hand, said, "God bless you, wherever you go! I don't doubt, before I die, to be a lord, and my wife a lady." The king laughed, but immediately stopt all further discourse by going into another room.

WEST BATTERY. The most remote part of the town on one side is the west battery, consisting of a few pieces of cannon, and of late some attendant buildings for the accommodation of the officers and for other purposes, a number of artillery-men being always quartered here for the service of each battery.

NEW CHAPEL. The north street ascends from near the *Castle Inn* to a small distance of the church. A chapel has been just finished near the south end of this street, at the expence of the present Vicar, who is to be repaid by the rent of the pews. Contiguous to the chapel are the *Spring Gardens*, or public walks, exceedingly well adapted for the purpose, being both pleasant and calm retreats on this stormy shore.

CHURCH.

The church is seated on a lofty eminence, at a most inconvenient distance from the inhabitants. It is a good landmark for mariners : possibly that might have been one motive for building it there ; another, that the sailors might have opportunity of offering up their prayers to their patron *St. Nicholas*, to whom the church is dedicated, as they sailed beneath.

On an altar tomb near the south side of the church is the following memorial of the loyalty and services of *Nicholas Tattersal*, master of the small bark which, in defiance of all danger, conveyed *Charles II.* safe to *France* : that Prince, after experiencing a long series of miraculous escapes subsequent to the battle of *Worcester*, was at length conducted by his faithful friends to *Brighthelmstone*, which was thought a more secure place to meet at, than at *Shoreham* where his vessel lay. His Majesty was immediately known by *Tattersal*, for it seems he had been taken by the King when Prince, with his own and several other vessels belonging to this town, in 1648. The man behaved with unshaken loyalty, and, conveying him to *Shoreham*, set sail on *October 16th*, and landed him in the night in a creek not far from *Fescamp* in *Normandy*.

FROM DOVER TO THE LAND'S-END.

“ P. M. S.

“ Captain *Nicholas Tattersal*, through whose prudence, valour and
 “ loyalty, *Charles II.* King of *England*, after he had escaped the sword of
 “ his merciless rebels, and his forces received a fatal overthrow at *Wor-*
 “ *cester*, *September* the 3d, 1651, was faithfully preserved and conveyed
 “ to *France*, departed this life the 26th of *July* 1674.

“ Within this marble monument doth lie,
 “ Approved faith, honour, and loyalty ;
 “ In this cold clay he has now ta'en up his station,
 “ Who once preserv'd the Church, the Crown and Nation :
 “ When *Charles* the Great was nothing but a breath,
 “ This valiant soul stept 'tween him and death :
 “ Usurpers' threats, nor tyrant rebels' frown,
 “ Could not affright his duty to the Crown :
 “ Which glorious act of his for Church and State
 “ Three Princes in one day did gratulate,
 “ Professing all to him in debts to be,
 “ As all the world are to his memory.
 “ Since earth could not reward the worth him given,
 “ He now receives it from the King of Heaven.
 “ In the same chest one Jewel more you have,
 “ The partner of his virtues, bed, and grave.”

Soon after the Restoration, *Tattersal* brought his vessel up the river *Thames*, and moored opposite to *Whitehall*, in remembrance of his Majesty's escape. An annuity was granted to that loyal sailor, and his heirs, for ever, of 100l. a year ; but for a considerable time past it has been discontinued.

In

In the church-yard is inscribed on a head-stone, dated 1779, the following admirable admonition :

“ The hour conceal'd, and so remote the fear,
“ Death still draws nearer, never seeming near.”

BEAUTIFUL
EPITAPH.

Within the church is a most curious antient font, of a circular form, with numbers of small figures cut around, representing our Saviour, and the Apostles ; the first, blessing the bread and wine at the Last Supper.

The Author of *Britannia Magna*, V, 511, says that the church is a vicarage, but meanly endowed. The Vicar claims the old episcopal custom of a penny per head, (commonly called *smoke-money*, or *garden-penny*;) as also he requires, as his due, a quarter of a share out of all fishing vessels, which formerly was very advantageous to the incumbent when the town was in its prosperity, but now it is of no considerable profit to him. He also tells us, that formerly was another church near the middle of the town, which, as is said, was burnt down some years ago by the *French*.

At a considerable height above the church, on the summit, are the foundations of some very antient buildings, of a form resembling those of the *Pharos* near *Holyhead*, the which I have described at p. 278 of Vol. IV. of my *Welsh*

A PHAROS.

Tours. The very apt situation of those in question makes me not hesitate to pronounce their superstructure to have been designed for the same use.

ANTIENT STATE
OF THE TOWN.

In respect to the antient state of the town, we can only add, that it was once defended by walls, and that Queen *Elizabeth* had built four gates : of the former there are not the least traces ; of the latter the eastern is said by Mr. *Gough* to have been pulled down of late years. Mr. *Grose* (article *Sussex*) has preserved the form of the block-house built by *Henry VIII.* in 1539 ; it is now entirely lost. Tradition says, that there had been a street beneath the cliff of this part of the range ; but it must long since have been lost, “ for within the memory of man,” says Mr. *Grose*, “ the sea has gained fifty yards upon the land of this clayey shore.”

All the neighbourhood of *Brighthelmstone* abounds with antiquities of very high date indeed. *British* encampments or posts on the summits of several of the hills : they seem common to most parts of *Britain*, but are most common on the maritime. I have taken notice frequently of them in my Travels : I may direct my reader to my *Tours in Scotland and Wales.*

The nearest to *Brighthelmstone* is on the east side, and is
I called

called the *Whitehawk*. I think it takes in part of the race-ground ; the entrance is on the north. It slopes steeply to the east and west, and more gradually to the sea ; the upper part, or that on the plain, or more accessible, is strengthened by dykes and fosses, as usual in works of this kind. There are several others within no great distance, such as *Highdown*, *Cissbury-hill*, *Wolsonbury*, *Ditchling*, two on *Caburn-hill* near *Lewes*, *Holinsbury*, and the *Devil's-dike*.

The last is five miles from *Brighthelmstone*, and is remarkable for its strength.. The post itself is called *Poorman's-walls* : it is of a very considerable extent, and of an oblong form : the south end is defended by a foss and very lofty dike extending to the edge of what may properly be called the *Devil's-dike*, a vast natural hollow of great depth, sloped by art on both sides, but, on that which is part of the camp, skirted by a terrace ; the bottom is levelled by art, which is very apparent at one angle : one side of this post is very steep, and the foss on that part very weak ; within them, and near the end, a great tumulus, possibly the place of interment of some mighty chieftain.

An oblong ridged hill, in form of a saddle, rises above. Beneath is a hollow, called, from the shape of the hill, *Saddle-*

FROM DOVER TO THE LAND'S-END.

combe ; the last syllable is assuredly corrupted from *Cwm*, the usual *Welsh* or *British* for similar concavities.

The prospect from the north side of this coast is very extensive, of a level country much inclosed, rich, and diversified with small woods.

In *May* 1793 a cause distressful to a parent occasioned my family and myself to make *Brighthelmstone* our residence during some weeks. I esteemed it a peculiar good fortune to meet at that place *John Trayton Fuller* esq. of *Ashdown-house*, in this county. He felt my situation, he himself being the parent of ten children by the worthy daughter of our boasted hero, *George Augustus Elliot* baron *Heathfield*. It was with great satisfaction that I formed with him a friendship, spontaneously offered to me from the motive of humanity, and a wish to alleviate the anxiety which preyed on my mind. With much judgment he made use of my favourite amusement as the means, and introduced me to several places I had not visited.

PRESTON-HALL.

I had before found my way to *Preston-hall*, a large house about a mile and a half to the north of *Brighthelmstone*, near a small village of the same name, surrounded with a few trees,

trees, as usual with the seats built at the bottoms of the naked downs.

On leaving *Brighthelmstone* we took the road to *New Shoreham*, about six miles distant ; the first four was over dreary downs consisting of chalk beneath the turf. This stratum runs as low as the church we had left, near which is a vast chalk-pit. At the end of four miles we arrived in a good inclosed country, though still with very few trees ; but the land was rich, and formed a gentle slope to the sea. To the north we left *Portslade*, a village and tower-steeple ; to the south, *Southwich*, with a spire-steeple embosomed in trees.

New Shoreham lay before us in a wet flat ; its large church and great tower-steeple, backed by a long wood, looked to advantage after our tedious journey over the naked downs ; but to the west and to the north appear the same dreary heights : to *Shoreham* we passed over a level tract, open, and rich in corn.

NEW
SHOREHAM.

The town is built in a scattered manner, and chiefly inhabited by seafaring people. It must have been a considerable port in 1347, as it contributed twenty ships and three hundred and twenty-nine mariners to the expedition of that

year : it is not a corporated town, but has the privilege of sending two members ever since the year 1294 ; they are elected by the principal inhabitants, in number about seventy, and returned by the constables.

CHURCH.

The church is a large and magnificent pile, built in form of a *Greek* cross ; it seems to have been erected at different times : there are in many parts round arches and massy pillars with sculptured capitals, such as were in use in the *Norman* days. One of the arches under the tower is particularly grand, and the column lofty. Probably this church might have grown ruinous by time, and have been restored in the defective parts in the Gothic style, for such prevails in several places. On each side of the chancel are galleries with obtuse arches to the openings ; the roof is stone : only the choir and two aisles remain ; all the rest have long since fallen to ruin.

In this town had been a priory of *Carmelites*, as *Tanner* says, founded by Sir *John de Mowbray* ; I imagine the unfortunate knight who suffered with particular circumstances of ignominy at *York*, in 1322*, for the share he had in the rebellion of *Thomas* earl of *Lancaster*.

The

* *Dugdale's Baron.* I. 126, 127.



The harbour comes close up to the town, and winds, in form of a broad canal, a mile and a half eastward to the sea : ships which draw thirteen feet come up, but are left dry at low water. Many ships are built here, some of four hundred tons burthen, with wood brought from the wolds of the country, the remains of *Coed Andred*, the antient *Sylva Anderida*. HARBOUR.

At a mile's distance from *New Shoreham* I passed by the *Old*, a poor village with a small church, in the same form as that of *New Shoreham*, and within of the *Saxon* style, with round arches enriched with carving. It is dedicated to *St. Nicholas* ; a faint, I imagine, the *Suth-Sexians* had a particular predilection for, by the number of churches they placed under his patronage. The tide once flowed by this place, and brought large vessels as far as *Brember*, three or four miles higher ; but the navigation has long since been choked up. Before *Old Shoreham* is a marshy tract watered by the river *Adur* : its channel once ran on this side, but about thirty years ago was diverted towards *New Shoreham*, not only for the purpose of scouring the harbour, but for gaining much good land from the marshes, which now lets at twenty shillings an acre. As a proof that the sea had once occupied this tract, anchors have been found very far from the present shore. We crossed a very long new bridge OLD SHOREHAM.

of wood, and, ascending a small rising, drank our tea at the village of *Lancing*.

Shorcham, and several other places in this neighbourhood, were the property of *William de Braose*, a nobleman, and native of *France*, or at least of *French* extraction, who, in the time of *William the Conqueror*, bestowed the church of *St. Nicholas*, that of *Brember*, and two others in the same county, on the Abbey of *St. Florence* at *Salmur* in *Anjou**: descended from him was the *William de Braose*, hanged by our Prince *Llewellyn the Great* at *Aber* in *Caernarvonshire*, for gallantry with the partner of his princely bed.

After a short continuance of ascent we dropt again into a *pais-bas*, continued from the flats near *Shorcham*, wet, but full of trees; to the north were the chalky downs. We got into a country with thick hedges and full of hedge-row elms—a very pleasing change. Passed near the village of *Sompting*, and below us, near the sea, *Broadwater*, the property of the *Camois*, who flourished greatly from the time of *Henry III.* to that of *Edward IV.*

BROADWATER.

CISSBURY-HILL.

To the right we saw *Cissbury*, a *Saxon* fortress, defended by a strong foss flung up by *Cissa*, third son to the *Ælla* we have

* *Alien Priories*, II. 81.—*Dugdale's Baron.* I. 414.

have before mentioned. There are numbers of these ports in the range of the Downs, most of which I should attribute to the *Saxons*, formed during the times they were effecting the conquest of this country : the *Britons* made a vigorous defence, which obliged their invaders to strengthen themselves in posts and encampments. Some might have been *British*, as we have numberless instances in many parts of our country.

Below us we left *Offington*, part of the great property of OFFINGTON. the *Wests* lords *Delawar* in this county. They were of a most considerable rank before they made this acquisition, which came to them on the forfeiture of *John* duke of *Norfolk*, killed at the battle of *Bosworth*, in the cause of *Richard III.*

We ascended and passed over *Clapham Common* : to the south it sloped beautifully, and beneath was skirted with a considerable quantity of wood : in the flat below was *West Tarring*, with its pretty spire-steeple.

On crossing *Higdown-hill* we saw a curious monument, HIGDOWN-HILL. protected by rails, with a funebral yew at each corner, and a shrubbery adjacent, built by a miller still living, for his place of interment : the monument is strewed with many

pious text out of the Burial-service, and some poetical inscriptions—the effusions of his own muse. He is said to have his coffin ready; it runs on castors, and is wheeled every night under his bed: I was told that he is a stout, active, cheerful man; and, besides his proper trade, carries on a very considerable one in smuggled goods.

From the heights is a vast prospect of the rich extent of level country and fine wood, with the distant view of the *Isle of Wight*. We descended a steep hill, and crossed a narrow tract of rich meadows: opposite to us was a range of lofty banks clothed with wood, diversified every now and then with a contrast of chalk which bursts out in the face of the cliffs. *Arundel Castle* filled one space, and impended nobly over the river *Arun* and the subjacent meads.

ARUNDEL
CASTLE.

We crossed the bridge, and immediately entered the town of *Arundel*, which consists chiefly of one handsome broad street running straight up the steep slope of the hill, with the castle on the summit on one side, and the church on the other. The bridge crosses the river *Arun*, which meanders beautifully along the meadows for numbers of miles. It brings up to the town, with the tide, vessels of a hundred and fifty tons, and is navigable for barges twenty miles further: these carry manure and timber; much of the last is sent

ARUNDEL.

BRIDGE.

sent to *Newcastle* to make rails for the collieries. There is a design of extending its utility as far as *Godalmin* in *Surry*. *Arundel* is about four miles from the sea, in a direct line. *Mullets*, Br. Zool. III. No. 158, *Mugil Cephalus* of *Linnæus*, are common in the estuary, but far from being peculiar to these ports: they are frequent on most of our sandy shores, especially those of our smaller bays which have an influx of fresh water, whither they resort in shoals, and, like so many pigs, root in the sand for worms and marine insects. The inhabitants of *Arundel* boast of the superior excellency of their *Mullets*.

MULLETS.

Near the bridge is a remnant of the chapel built by *Thomas Fitz-Alan* earl of *Arundel* (who died in 1415) in honour of the Blessed Virgin*; a square building, with a Gothic window at the east end. It is now called *Pinker-land*.

ANTIEN
T CHAPEL.

In the time of *Edward II.* here was a house of *Black Friars*, granted by *Henry VIII.*, on the dissolution, to *Edward Myllet*. We first visited the church, which we found in a condition most shamefully ruinous in the inside. The chancel is the repository of a numerous group of magnificent tombs, containing the dust of its once potent lords.

CHURCH.

* *Dugdale's Baron.* 1, 326.

TOMB OF THO-
MAS FIFTH EARL
OF ARUNDEL.

The first is that of *Thomas Fitz-Alan*, fifth earl of *Arundel*, a beardless figure in white marble, recumbent, in his robes and coronet, with a horse at his feet. He married, in 1405, *Beatrice*, natural daughter of *John the Bastard*, King of *Portugal*. The King and Queen honoured the nuptials in *London* with their presence: he died in 1416.

HIS COUNTESS
BEATRICE.

His countess *Beatrice* lies here under a rich canopy of Gothic work, and on an altar tomb; she has on a vast cap, and is dressed in her robes, with two little dogs holding up the bottom. Twenty-eight monkish *pleureurs* and numbers of shields are round the tomb. *Dugdale* says she survived him, and became the wife of *John* earl of *Huntingdon*.

HER WOMAN
AGNES.

I must place next to the Countess her woman *Agnes*, wife of *Thomas Salmon*. A brass placed in a flag represents her in full length, and a broken one of her husband.—The inscription is thus:—" Hic jacet *Thomas Salmon*,
" armiger, nup. curiæ dⁿⁱ *Henrici* quinti nup.
" *Regis Angliæ*, et *Agnes* ux. ejus, aliàs dict. *Dolyver*,
" nup. de *Portugalliæ* principalis, nup. mulier illustris d^{ne}
" *Beatricis* comitissæ *Arundel* et *Surr*. Qui quidem *Thomas*
" obiit xxiii^o die mensis *Maii* anno Dⁿⁱ millesimo ccccxxx;
" et postea *Agnes* obiit penultimo die mens. *Maii* anno Dⁿⁱ
" millesimo ccccxviii. Quor. animat. ppitietur Deus. Amen."

It

It is remarkable, that the same term *mulier*, or *woman*, is still retained by Ladies of high rank, as was in the days of this illegitimate offspring of *Portugal*.

In armour, and with uplifted hands, in a short mantle, recumbent on a tomb of Gothic work, and open in front, lies *John* earl of *Arundel*. Beneath, in the hollow of the tomb, he again appears in his shroud, emaciated by death, well cut in white marble—too well to afford any but humiliating reflections.

JOHN EARL OF
ARUNDEL.

The next is a plain altar tomb, raised a step above the floor: it is placed in a small oratory, beneath a vast canopy, supported by four pillars of *Petworth* marble, richly carved; the rails of the same material: the canopy and sides very highly ornamented, and decorated with an ostentatious display of family-arms. This contains the ashes of *Thomas* ninth earl of *Arundel*, and his countess *Margaret*, daughter of *Richard Widville* earl of *Rivers*, slain at *Banbury* in the reign of *Edward IV*. He died in 1524, without any thing more memorable than being sent, with others of the nobility, by *Henry VII*. into *Flanders*, to support the emperor *Maximilian* against the intrigues of the *French* among his subjects.

THOMAS NINTH
EARL OF ARUN-
DEL.

ORATORY.

There is another oratory of far superior elegance, supported also by four pillars most beautifully carved, and before them are three wreathed columns of uncommon lightness and beauty. Within is an altar tomb richly carved, and on it a lesser of elegant Gothic workmanship. On this are recumbent *William* earl of *Arundel*, first of the name, and his countess *Joan*, (sister of the famous *Richard Nevil*, the king-making earl of *Warwick*,) both in their robes: her head is reclined; at her feet is a griffin, and at his a horse: on her head is an oblong diadem, on his a round one. He died in 1487, after enjoying great offices towards the latter end of the reign of *Henry VI.* and the whole of that of *Edward IV.*

In a chapel on the north side is an altar tomb, with carved sides: the brasses on the top are lost. This contained the remains of *Alianore*, daughter of Sir *John Berkley* of *Beverston* in *Gloucestershire*, widow of the stout *John* earl of *Arundel*, well known by the name of Sir *John Arundel*, who so valiantly defended *Southampton* against the *French**, in the reign of *Richard II.* She was a great benefactress to this church, where she directed her body to be interred, after twice more experiencing the sweets of matrimony; for she gave her hand, after the death of Sir *John*, to Sir *Edward Poinings* 1st and again to Sir *Walter Hungerford*. She was
mother

mother to the *William* earl of *Arundel*, the last we have mentioned. She bequeathed to him a golden chalice, a ruby ring, and a hundred pounds: her children by her other husbands were remembered by splendid bequests*.

A very long inscription commemorates the virtues of *Henry* last earl of the line of *Fitz-Alan*; a favourite with *Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary* and *Elizabeth*. He was active in asserting the right of *Mary*, when the nobility assembled at *Baynard Castle*; and sallied out to oppose *Dudley* duke of *Northumberland*, then in arms to place his innocent daughter-in-law on an usurped throne. He married two wives, both of whom he buried; and in his old age fell in love with his royal mistress: she was not disposed to favour the addresses of ancient suitors. He spent vast sums in the romantic pursuit: failing in his object, to alleviate his chagrin, he went abroad and took to deeds of arms: he visited *Hungary*, on a rumour of a war against the *Turks*; and returned with a perfect cure, for he lived till the year 1580. It is recorded that he was the first who introduced coaches into *England*; an indulgence that *Elizabeth* seems not to have had the luxury to favour.

An inscription informs us of the death of his only son
Henry,

* *Dugdale's Baron.* I. 323.

Henry, who died at *Brussels* during his life : after his decease, the great name of *Howard* succeeded to the title.—*Philip*, son of *Thomas* the attainted duke of *Norfolk*, was the first, in right of his mother, daughter of the last earl. He, for his practices in favour of the unhappy *Mary Stuart*, was brought to his trial, convicted, and died in the *Tower*. *Thomas*, the virtuous earl, so disadvantageously recorded by Lord *Clarendon*, was brought here from *Padua*, the place of his decease ; but rests here without an epitaph.

The dust of a *Plebeian*, by special favour, obtained admission into this repository of noble putridity. *Robert Spyl-nenis*, who died aged seventy-three in 1633, had this favour out of respect to his long and faithful services to the family, having served as house-steward, during twenty-three years, to *Anne* countess dowager of *Arundel*.

CHURCH DE-
SCRIBED.

The church is a large Gothic pile, with vast arches and clustered pillars, and the support of its central tower very grand ; but the superstructure has long since been demolished, and its place supplied by a very insignificant bit of a spire. The church was originally dedicated to the favourite *St. Nicholas* : it did belong to a small cell of black monks, subordinate to the monastery at *Secx* in *Normandy*, bestowed on that house by *Robert de Belcsme* earl of *Arundel*, co-

temporary with *Henry I.* *Richard* earl of *Arundel*, in 1379, obtained leave to found in the castle a considerable chauntry: this seems not to have been completed, for his son *Richard*, with the permission of the monastery of *Secx*, got leave that the priory of *St. Nicholas* should be extinguished, that the church should be made collegiate, and COLLEGIATE. styled the College of the *Holy Trinity*. This continued till the dissolution, when its revenues, according to *Dugdale*, were found to be in the whole 263l. 14s. 9d.; and on the surrender was granted to its patron, *Henry* earl of *Arundel*.

The castle (which had flourished in the *Saxon* times) THE CASTLE. stands on the opposite side of the way to the church. The castle, with the manor annexed, gives to the possessors the inseparable honour of Earl, without any other creation. The Conqueror bestowed them on *Roger de Mont-Gomeri*, sometimes called *Roger de Belcsme*, a place in *Normandy*: he is said to have rebuilt the castle. *Robert de Montgomeri*, third in succession, rebelled against *Henry I.* and, in 1102, forfeited his honours, and was expelled the kingdom.

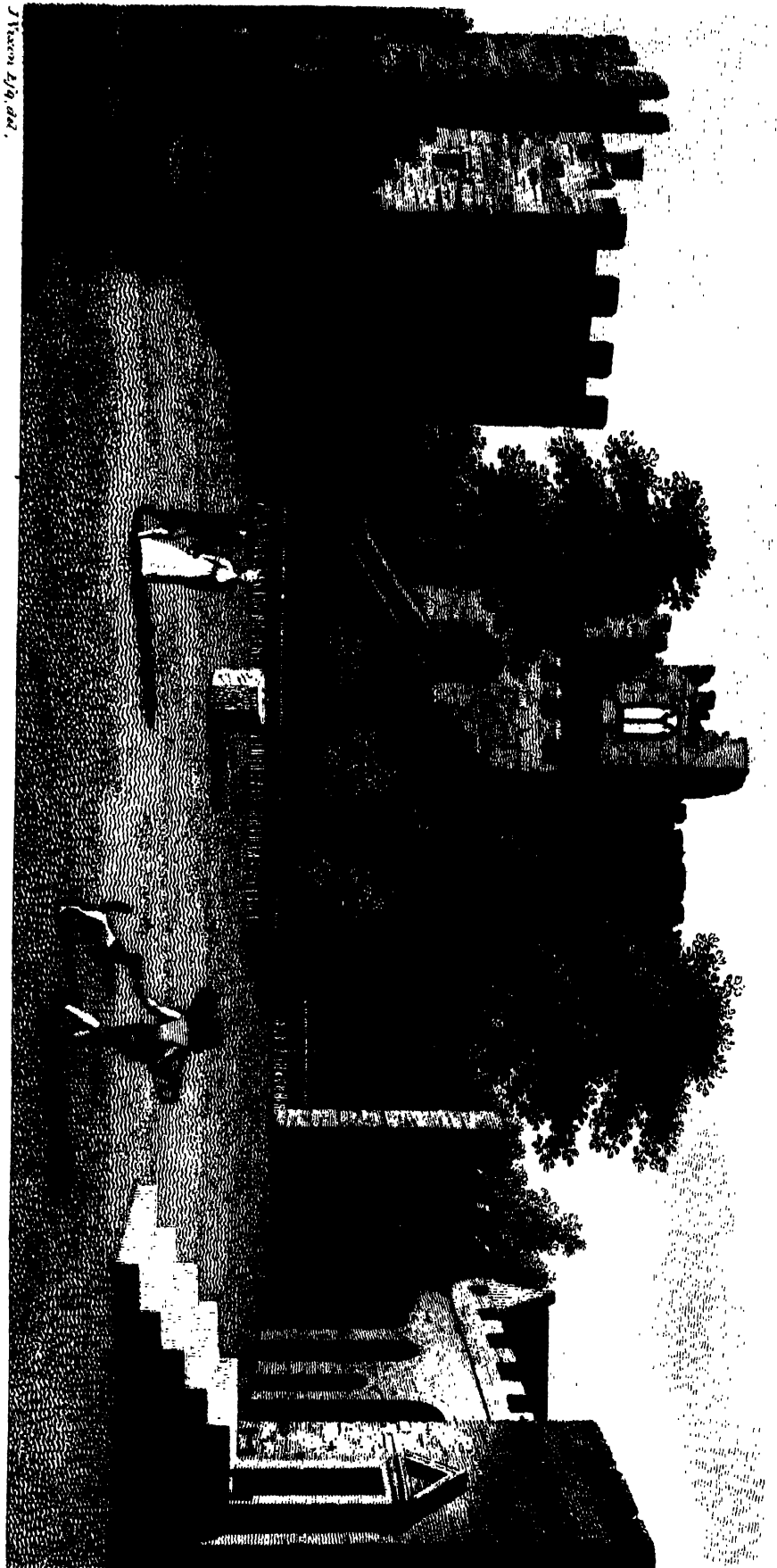
The *De Albinis*, another *Norman* race, succeeded, and held it in the persons of four of that name: *Hugh*, who died in 1243, was the last. The *Fitz-Alans* next became masters; *Richard* was the first in right of his ancestors

Isabel, sister to *Hugh de Albini*, and one of his coheirs, and to whom, on the partition of his property, *Arundel* fell. The rest of the succession has been before related.

The greater part of the castle is on the brink of the eminence impending over the *Arun* and its beautiful meads ; other parts under the shade of most venerable trees : the entrance is under a great square tower, strengthened by lesser, of the same form, on each side. The court is oblong and very large, bounded on one part by a ruined building, with lofty windows and vast fire place, and which probably was the great convivial hall of feudal days. Another part shews the vestiges of the antient chapel.

A strong embattled wall unites the gateway with the great keep which stands on a lofty artificial mount ; the approach to it is through a square tower, (called *Bevis's*, from its imaginary founder,) and through a door once guarded by its portcullis ; a draw-bridge also gave further difficulty in the passage. The keep is circular, and about sixty-eight feet in diameter : in the middle is the dungeon, a vault about ten feet high, accessible by a flight of steps, and about fifteen feet six by nine feet nine in extent. The base of the mount is surrounded with a deep foss : a long stretch of wall, strengthened with square towers or buttresses, extends

J. Mason del.



INSIDE VIEW OF ARUNDELL CASTLE

W. 1000

tends from the keep, and skirts the edge of the steep. The longest side impends over the woody bank, high above the *Arun*, and unites with an antient habitable part that faces the river, strengthened on the outside by buttresses. Adjoining to that is a brick building, the work of *Thomas* eighth duke of *Norfolk*.

Mr. *Wyndham*, the chaplain of the antient religion of the place, shewed me every civility ; he led me through the different apartments. In the chapel is, over the altar, a very fine Nativity.

The drawing-room is hung with old tapestry. Among the portraits is one of the Duchefs of Duke *Edward*, a daughter of Mr. *Blount* of *Blogden* in *Devonshire*. I remember their Graces, at *Holywell*, in vain imploring the intercession of *St. Winifred* to bless them with an heir to their great fortunes.

PORTRAITS.

Cardinal *Howard*, in ermine, and with dark hair : he became a *Dominican* at the age of fifteen, and, in 1675, advanced to the purple : he was, like cardinal *Alan*, who lived in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, called the Cardinal of *England*. He was a humane and benevolent character, and usually visited by the *English* travellers, of whom he was fond of attempting the conversion.

FROM DOVER TO THE LAND'S-END.

A fine full-length of the last *Fitz-Alan* earl of *Arundel*, done in his youthful days, the work of *Holbein*: he is dressed in a bonnet and feather, black cloak ermined; rich jacket and sword, a three-quarter piece.

Another of his Son, *Henry* lord *Maltravers*, dressed in black, with a ruff, leaning on his sword. By his death at *Brussels*, in 1556, the father foresaw the extinction of his great and ancient race in the male line.

Pope Innocent IX., a meagre face, in the action of blessing.

James II. and his second wife: full lengths.

The late Duke of *Norfolk*, and his Duchess *Catharine Brockholes*, in their robes. His Grace was an author, and published memoirs of his family.

A curious portrait of his Son, the present Duke, is designed for this castle: a vast picture of his Grace, in the character of *Solomon*, seated in an elevated state, holding a jovial cup over his head in his right hand, and with his left inviting the Queen of *Sheba*, who sits at table, to partake of a fine collation; a priest and various attendants are in waiting*.

The little I can collect relative to the greater events of
this

* Painted by *Hamilton*, and exposed in the Exhibition of *May* 1790, at the *Royal Academy*.

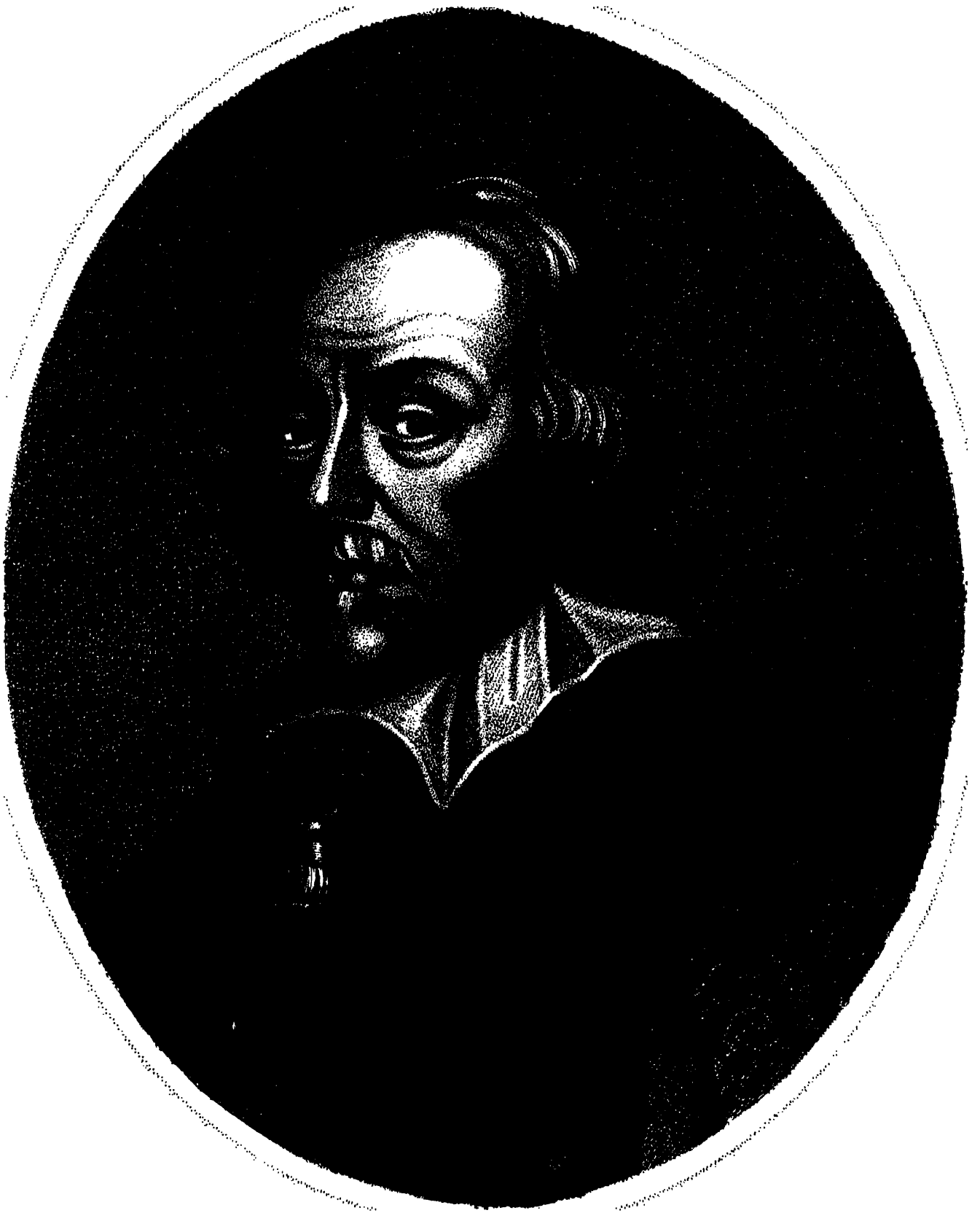
this fortrefs are as follow :—When *Robert de Belesme* entered into rebellion againſt *Henry I.* in the year 1101, that Prince immediately befieged *Arundel Caſtle*: it was at that time a place of great ſtrength, the Earl being eſteemed the moſt ſkilled of any of his days in the ſcience of fortification. The garrifon declined to ſurrender, being determined on a defence till their maſter's pleaſure was known. At length the Earl, finding the King too powerful to be reſiſted, directed the Governor to ſurrender this and all his ſtrong holds, and retired a baniſhed man to his eſtates in *Normandy*.

Henry had veſted this caſtle and manor in his ſecond Queen, *Adeliza*, as her dower. She made it her reſidence on his death in 1135, and ſoon after, by her marriage with *William de Albini*, conveyed to him thoſe and the attendant honour. She took part with the Empreſs *Maud*, and received her in the caſtle with the utmoſt hoſpitality ; but, notwithſtanding the great ſtrength of the place, ſhe was ſo terrified at the approach of *Stephen*, that ſhe thought proper to excuſe herſelf, by pleading the claim *Maud* had on her by all the ties of relationship. *Stephen*, knowing the ſtrength of the caſtle, admitted her plea, and permitted the retreat of the Empreſs, thinking it ſafer to attack her in the open field.

CHILLING-
WORTH.

I can discover nothing further of any importance till the Civil Wars of the last century, when, in the year 1643, it was seized and garrisoned by the Royalists under Lord *Hopton*, but retaken by the active *Waller*, after a very short siege, in the *December* of the same year. The learned and eminent Mr. *Chillingworth* was here taken prisoner : he had accompanied Lord *Hopton* in his march, and being indisposed by the great severity of the weather, chose to repose here as a place of security. As soon as he was discovered, he was so persecuted by the fierce and zealous Divines who attended the parliamentary army, that his illness increased to a dangerous degree : he was removed to *Chichester*, where he soon died. His antagonist *Cheynell*, a noted presbyterian clergyman, attended him to the grave, and pronounced over him a most ridiculous and fanatical oration ; and threw into the grave Mr. *Chillingworth*'s famous book, *The Religion of Protestants*, as he said, “ that it might rot and see corruption with him.”

May 4th.—We left *Arundel* this morning, and continued our journey towards *Chichester*, twelve miles distant : the road was beautifully adorned with fine beech, and bounded by hedge-row trees, varied in places with woods of oak or open fields. At this time it was enlivened with crowds of well-dressed female peasants ; the young in grey-coloured petticoats,



WILL: HARVEY M.D.

petticoats, the elder in sober black: the men had chiefly smock frocks over their clothes, and often were mounted on pretty ponies. The country we passed over was mostly flat, excepting one descent and ascent. On the right is *Slindon*, the seat of Lord *Newburgh*. The country beyond rises considerably; part is clothed with fine woods, part consists of naked downs, or downs chequered with groves. The view to the south is an extensive flat, bounded by the sea, which, in some places, commits considerable ravages on the land. The nature of the shore, from the mouth of *Arundel* harbour, is as dangerous as the rest: four miles distant from its entrance is a group of rocks, rising out of the beach, called *Middleton-ledge*. The church of the same name, adjacent to them, is in continual risk of destruction from the waves.

SLINDON.

STATE OF
THE COAST.

Four or five miles to the south-east is *Middle-ledge*, consisting of a bank and rocks, remote from shore, and highly dangerous.

Bognor-rocks are a group which rise near the coast, and run two miles into the sea, with a curvature to the east; and about three quarters of a mile to the west is a lesser cluster, called *Barn-rocks*, projecting only a small way into the waves.

Pagham,

SELSEY OR PAG-
HAM HARBOUR.

Pagham or *Selsey-harbour* has a narrow entrance, with two isles before the mouth: it is a tide harbour, an irregular expanse, running the country in an irregular form. In a place called the *Park*, on the outside of the entrance, is good anchorage in four and a half fathoms of water. The isle, more properly peninsula, of *Selsey*, projects far to the south, and gives protection to the vessels from the westerly winds; its extremity is named *Selsey-bill*: before it are two or three sand-banks, some mixed with black, and called the *malt-owers* and the *sea-owers*; the last covered with two fathoms of water at the ebb.

SELSEY ISLE.

Selsey Isle is famous in ecclesiastical history: *Wilfred* archbishop of *York*, in 666, stomaching an affront offered to him by king *Egfrid*, retired to this place, and was highly favoured by *Edelwalch* the Lord of the isle, who bestowed it on the exiled Prelate; here he converted numbers to Christianity. He found them, at his arrival, perishing with famine: notwithstanding the neighbouring sea swarmed with fish, yet his converts were so ignorant that they knew not even the art of catching them; but by his instructions they soon acquired plenty of corporal as well as spiritual food. To this day *Selsey* is famous for its excellent *cockles*, as it is also for its *prawns*, which are sent by land-carriage to add to the luxuries of the *London* markets.

Here



Compte et

CHESTER

W. & A. L. 1844

Here he founded a monastery, and established a bishoprick : he was the first bishop, and was succeeded by twenty-one prelates, till the Conqueror removed the See to *Chichester*, in favour of his chaplain *Stigand*.

From *Selsey-hill* the land trends to the north-west as far as the entrance of *Chichester-harbour* : the intervening sea has a bottom of hard sand and gravel.

This tract was in old times called *Cymenes ora*, from the CYMENES ORA. landing of *Cymen* and his two brothers, sons of *Ella*, who, in the year 477, came here in three ships, slew numbers of the *Britons*, and forced the rest to fly for safety into the great *Cod Andred* *. The place has lost its name, but is supposed to have been not remote from *Wittering*, a village at the western end : this is evident by the grant of it, by *Ceadwalla* successor to *Edelwalch*, to the church of *Selsey*.

I now resume my road, which, near *Chichester*, grows CHICHESTER. open, and thin of trees. We entered the city on the site of the *north gate*, and drove directly to the Deanry.

Here we passed a very cheerful day in walking, and talking over the curiosities of the place, past adventures, &c. &c.

in company with two beautiful and agreeable daughters, who entertained us in the most exquisite manner by their vivacity and unaffected behaviour. Under their conduct we

CATHEDRAL. made the tour of the city. We first visited the Cathedral. The whole quarter of the city had been given by its first *Norman* lord, *Hugh de Montgomeri*, for this and other pious purposes. We entered its precincts under the *canons' gate*, and approached it by the solemn cloisters. The entrance is through a way divided by a fine pillar into two Gothic arches: on one side are four Gothic stalls of stone; the door is a Gothic arch: at the west end of the church is a porch divided in the same manner by a pillar into two entrances. Within are two tombs, each beneath a Gothic arch. This church was originally built by *Ralfe* the third bishop, after the removal of the See from *Scelsey*, cotemporary with *William Rufus*. In his days the King, favouring the marriage of priests, accepted a sum of money to wink at the reasonable custom. This, *Ralfe* called the tribute of fornication, and stoutly resisted the payment in his diocese.—The round arches in the nave, and the clumsy pillars, square, and with round semi-pillars, are part of his work. The whole was burnt in 1114: but he rebuilt it in a manner worthy of himself; for he was said to have been of “very high stature, and not lesse high of minde.” In 1180 the city and church were again destroyed by fire, but the last was soon restored

by

by the piety of *Seffred*, the second bishop of that name. The antient church was chiefly of wood; was originally dedicated to *Saint Peter*, but, on being rebuilt, changed its patron, and chose the protection of the *Holy Trinity*.

In the reign of *Henry III.* when architecture took a new form, this church was greatly enlarged: only part of the *Norman* style, which I have mentioned, remains; in every other place the sharp-pointed windows appear. The workmen are supposed to have been the same with those employed about *Salisbury Cathedral*. They were both finished nearly at the same time, about the year 1258. The tower and elegant spire emulate in beauty those of its coeval church; they are said to be three hundred feet high. The tower is finely ornamented with two noble arches on each side, and some beautiful pinnacles on the top; Gothic tabernacle work enriches the base, and two fasciæ of rosettes round the middle have a very fine effect.

SPIRE.

St. Mary's Chapel (now converted into a Library) terminates the east end of the Cathedral, and a fine round window and three narrow ones with round arches finish the Choir.

In the north transept is a parish church called *St. Peter's the Great*: the windows at the end of this and the opposite transept are of a vast size, and of a Gothic form.

MONUMENTS. The monuments are very numerous; most of them in memory of the several prelates and ecclesiastics. Among the first are those of the great benefactors, the Bishops *Ralf* and *Seffred*;—of Bishop *Langton*, who built the great window in the south part of the church at the expence of 310*l.* and who died in 1337;—of a Lady, called the foundress of *St. Mary's* chapel, on an altar tomb, in a long gown, and recumbent;—a mutilated figure on another altar, with his Lady by him, muffled up in a loose gown which covers her head, with her hands across, and both recumbent; this is called an Earl of *Arundel* and his wife: I can give it to none but the cruel *Robert de Belcsme* earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*; he being the only one of those Earls whose place of sepulture I cannot account for. He was imprisoned at *Wareham*, where he ended his life miserably, and possibly might here receive the unmerited honours of a tomb.

The semi-royal bones of the *Richmond* family repose in a large vault beneath, made in 1750, when there was a general remove of all the noble deceased into this *eterna domus*;
the

the first Duke, son of *Charles II.* by the Duchefs of *Portsmouth*, leading the way.

I shall quit the Cathedral, after giving two Epitaphs ; one on Mr. *Ball*, a precentor of the church, remarkable for the repetition of his name :—the other from a stone in the churchyard, on *Mary Atkinson*, a poor woman, and a noted crier of periwinkles, erected to her memory by her fellow-citizens. The Epitaph on Mr. *Ball* is as follows :

- “ (*Balle jaces*) justè cunctis deflendus : Amicus
- “ Omnibus : (heu!) tristi funere (*Balle jaces*)
- “ (*Balle jaces*) vitæ cunctis exemplar honestæ
- “ Dulcisonans verbi buccina : (*Balle jaces*)
- “ Pauperibus Pater : ægrotis Solamen : et istis
- “ *Ædibus* (ah!) meritò Gloria : (*Balle jaces*).
- “ Dillecti quondam *Bicliæ* præfulis offa
- “ Juxta hîc cen tiguò marmore (*Balle jaces*)
- “ *Henric s Ballus, Litchfeldiæ* natus comita
- “ *Stafford* ; in utroque collegio *Wichamico* illo.
- “ *Wintoniæ*, altero *Oxonîæ* educatus :
- “ Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor, hujus Ecclesiæ
- “ Præcentor, et Archidiacon. *Cicestren*.
- “ Hoc tumulo tegitur.
- “ Obiit 30^o Mar. A. O. 1603, ætatis suæ 50^o.”

And the following is that on the humble vender of shell-fish :

“ Peri-

“ Periwinks ! Periwinkle !

“ Was ever her cry :

“ She laboured to live

“ Poor and honest to die.

“ At the last day, again,

“ How her old eyes will twinkle !

“ For no more will she cry

“ Periwinks ! Periwinkle !

“ Ye rich, to virtuous want regard pray give :

“ Ye poor, by her example, learn to live.

“ Died *Jan. 1, 1786*, aged 77.’

VICARS’
COLLEGE.

Within the precinct may be reckoned the Vicars’ College, the habitation of the Vicars-choral of the Cathedral. They were first incorporated in 1277. They led a sort of monastic life, under good and strict regulations ; such as, repairing to their chambers on a certain hour, never to lodge out, to keep silence from seven at night to seven in the morning, none of them to be common brawlers, quarrellers, fighters, or drunkards ; and several others that might even to these days be enforced, to the great benefit of the church, and the increase of its respect and dignity. The buildings allotted to these Vicars are antient, and form a square round a court.

BISHOP’S
PALACE.

The Bishop’s Palace stands near the Cathedral : the approach is through a double-arched gateway. It is a low

ancient building, with a venerable arcade in front, and contains within strong marks of antiquity. When it was repaired in 1727, numbers of *Roman* coins were found there by the workmen.

To the north of the Cathedral stands a square tower, probably designed for the same use as that at *Winchelsea*. According to *Camden* it was built by a *R. Riman*, with the very stones he had provided to build him a castle at *Appledram*, hard by where he lived. Who he was, or when he lived, I am to learn; but the name of a *W. Ryman* appears in a list of the more respectable gentry of the county in the reign of *Henry VI.** It contains at present a musical ring of eight bells†.

From the top of the tower of the noble steeple we had a FINE PROSPECT FROM THE STEEPLE. distinct view of the city and the circumjacent country; of *Arundel Castle*, *Bognor Rocks*, *Selsey Isle*, the irregular branching harbour of *Chichester*, *Port-down-hill*, and the *Isle of Wight*; the *Downs*, and all the lofty country to the north.

The sub-circular form of the city, the regular intersection
of

* *Fuller's British Worthies.*

† *Hist. Chichester.* 52.

of the four great streets, and in parts (where uninterrupted by the holy quarter of the cathedral) of the crossing of the lesser streets, was very apparent. This had been a *Roman* station, known by the name of *Mantantonis*: inscriptions and coins dug up within the precincts convince us of the reality. The *Britons* called it *Caer Cei*; the *Saxons*, *Cissan-Ceaster*; both meaning the fortrefs of *Cissa* son of *Ella*, who succeeded to his father in 514. At the time of the Conquest the city contained only a hundred houses; and as mention is made of its having sixty more than it had before it was possessed by *Roger de Montgomery*, it must, in the Confessor's time, have been indeed a contemptible place.

Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of *Richmond*, is within sight; at the distance of about four miles north of the city.

After descending from our exalted situation, we took a walk round the town. A castle is said to have stood near the north gate, built by *Hugh de Montgomery*: it was afterwards converted into a house of *Grey Friars*, founded in the name of *Henry III.* and granted by *Henry VIII.* to the mayor and citizens. They converted the refectory into their town-hall. At the end was a great window divided

into five narrow pointed slips, and the other windows have the same marks of the time of building*.

The Priory of *Black Friars* is said to have been founded by the affectionate spouse of *Edward I.*; it is at present occupied by Mrs. *Frankland*. Some part of the old building remains. In the adjacent field is a great mount, perhaps the site of a castle: it is very near the walls, which on the western and northern parts are pretty entire, and built chiefly of flints, probably on the site of the *Roman* walls.

BLACK FRIARS.

WALLS.

Every gate is now destroyed, but their names retained: they stood facing the four quarters of the compass, and a street ran direct from one to the other.

GATES.

The cross stands in the centre of the town, a most elegant building, done at the expence of *Bishop Story* in the reign of *Edward IV.* It is of an octagonal form, supported within by a strong pillar, and gives protection from the inclemency of the weather by its highly ornamented roof. It is in excellent preservation; for towards the repairs the pious bishop left an estate at *Amberly* of 25l. a year, which the corporation sold a few years after, and purchased another of the same value nearer to the city, to be applied to the same uses.

THE CROSS.

VOL. II.

Q

Near

* Engraven by *Mr. Grose*.

CONDUIT. Near the cross is a conduit, with a very handsome figure of a water deity, in artificial stone.

There is no sort of manufacture in this city ; it is not very populous, so much of it being taken up with gardens and other inclosures ; but every thing appears neat and comfortable. It has six parish churches within the walls ; and two without, *St. Bartholomew's* and that of *St. Pancras*, both destroyed by Sir *W. Waller*, when he besieged and took the city in 1642. On the site of the first is a burying-ground, in which divine service is still annually celebrated. The city is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Bailiff, and thirty-eight Common Council, out of whom the Mayor is chosen. The city first sent Members in the twenty-third of *Edward I.* who are chosen by the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

The *Lavant*, a small river, almost washes the wall of the west and south part of the city. I cannot but conjecture from the name, that the harbour of *Chichester* formerly flowed higher up the country, and washed even the walls of the city, it not being likely that the *Romans* would have fixed their residence at a distance when they could found a city on a navigable port. It seems to me that *Chichester* may be compared to *Canterbury*, the antient *Durovernum*,
with

with this difference, that the sea hath retired at least miles from the latter, and about two miles from the former. Let me add, that the tract between *Chichester* and the harbour is low, wet and marshy, and has all the appearance of being deserted by the water: the name of the river implies a place alternately covered with water, or left dry at the recesses of the tides. *Lavant* is a word derived from the *British*, *Telavan*, of the same signification, and applied to similar tracts of sands. I need only mention the *Telavan* between *Penmaen Mawr* and *Beaumaris* as an illustration.

After dinner we continued our journey; and, leaving a marshy tract to the south, passed the village of *Fishbourn*, near the extremity of the eastern branch of the harbour of *Chichester*, to this place navigable only for barges: this is not two miles from *Chichester*, and at present the nearest part of the harbour. The mouth is twelve miles distant from the city, the entrance narrow, and the expanse within is very considerable; from which are two branches, one ending at *Fishbourn*, and another that divides at *Boseham*, and is again continued southerly to *Ham*; and there is a third more to the west, which terminates at *Nutbourn*, at a short distance from the borders of *Hampshire*. The whole is left almost dry at the recess of tide. Two channels have a tolerable depth of water; that to *Boseham*, from ten feet to eighteen; that which

FISHBOURN.

runs by *Thorney Isle*, from ten to twenty-five, deepening from the north to the south. The whole of the great expanse may be said to extend even to *Gosport*, divided by the Isle of *Thorney*, *Haling*, *Portsea*, and others of less note, all esteemed to belong to *Hampshire*, and will be taken notice of in their proper place.

BOSEHAM.

A few miles from *Fishbourn*, I left, at no great distance, to the south, *Boseham* or *Bosenham*, a village with a church and spire-steeple. The church is said to be a spacious and venerable Gothic pile, built by *William Warewast* bishop of *Exeter*, about the year 1119. This prelate was chaplain to the Conqueror and his two sons *William* and *Henry*. The last had granted the place to him and his successors. *Warewast* established in the choir of the parish church secular canons or prebendaries. It was esteemed a royal free chapel, and exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Chichester*. There had been in very early times a religious retreat at *Boseham*; for, in 681, one *Dicul*, a *Scotch* monk, had a cell here, in which he and five or six brethren served the Lord in great poverty.

The noted Earl *Godwin* obtained the place from *Stigand* archbishop of *Canterbury*, (who, in *Godwin's* time, made it his residence,) by a singular piece of deceit. He

waited on the Archbishop with a large train of Nobility, and accosted him, with great seeming civility, in these words, *Da mihi Boscum*; by which the Prelate understood the *Basium* or *Osculum Pacis*. This he readily granted, and *Godwin* and his people fell at his feet and made numbers of acknowledgements for so liberal a gift, declaring that he said *Boscum*. And thus, by a jingle of words, *Stigand* lost this valuable possession, which the Earl instantly seized for his own use.

This port is memorable for being the place from which *Harold* (afterwards King of *England*) sailed with two ships for *Normandy*, as ambassador sent to notify to Duke *William* the settlement of the Crown on him by *Edward the Confessor*. This message, mortifying as it was to *Harold*, was rendered still more so by his being forced by a storm on the coast of *Ponthieu*, where he was taken prisoner by the Duke of the country, but was soon delivered, and conveyed to execute his commission. Every one knows the reception, his oath to *William*, his perjury, and fatal end in the battle of *Hastings*. The *Bayeux* tapestry shews him at his devotion in this church, imploring a prosperous voyage; the carousing of his companions, the two ships and his embarkation, with a hawk on his fist and a dog under his arm, and his whole history to the very conclusion of his life*.

HAROLD SAILS
FROM HENCE.

A little

* See *Ducarel's Angl. Norm. Antiq.* the end.

CUTMILL.

A little farther passed the head of this branch at the village of *Cutmill*, and still further by the head of the great expanse of the harbour at *Nutbourn*, soon after which we crossed *Hermitage-bridge*, quitted the county of *Sussex*, and entered that of

HAMPSHIRE,

EMSWORTH. at the small town of *Emsworth*. About a mile and a quarter distant are seen, on the left, the ruins of a brick tower and a

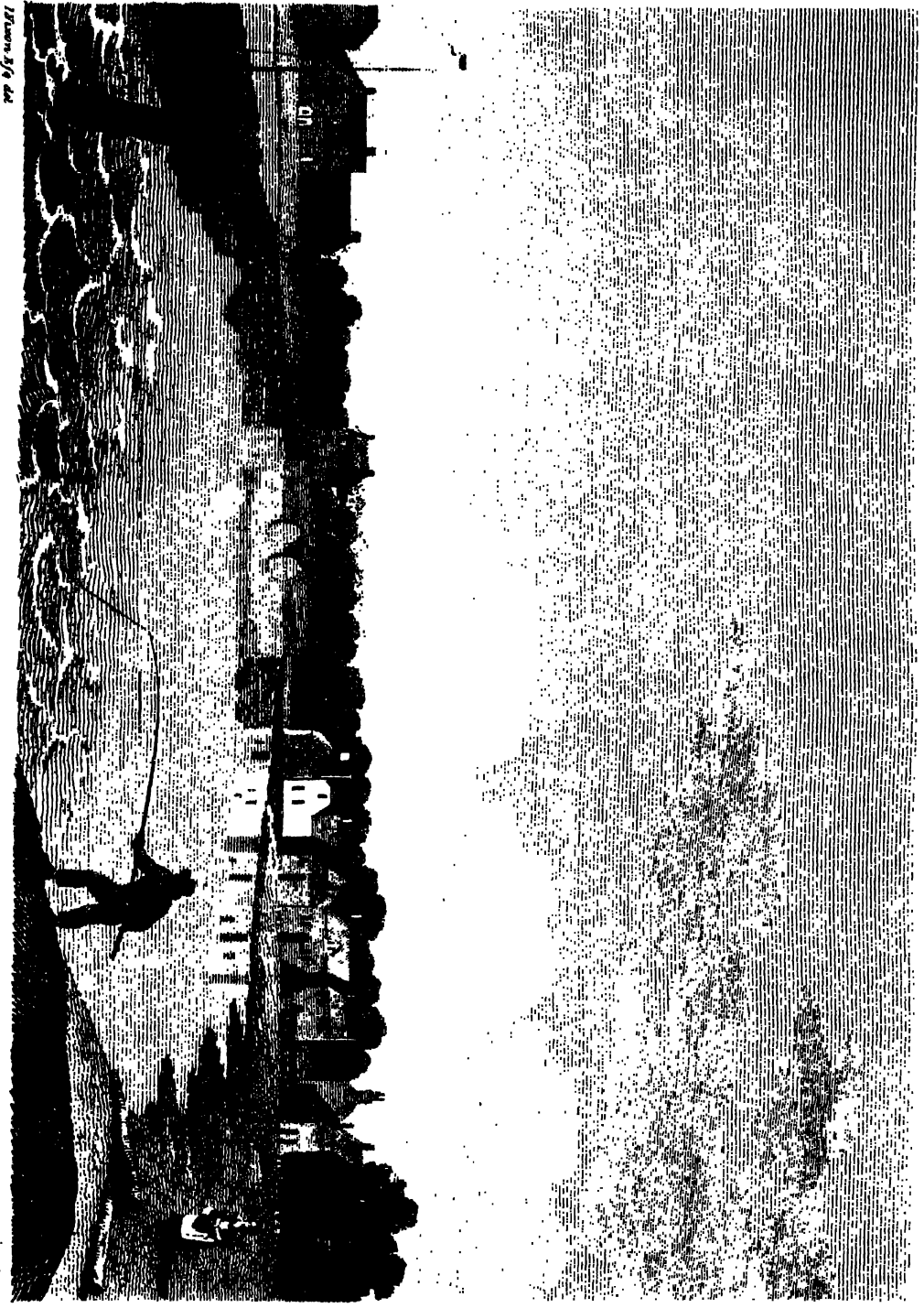
WARBLINGTON. turret, all that remains of *Warblington*, the manor-house of the *Warblingtons*, Sheriffs of the county as early as the reign of *Edward I. and II.** We find it afterwards in the possession of *John de Montacute* earl of *Salisbury*, the same who lost his head at *Cirencester* in the first year of *Henry IV.* In the reign of Queen *Elizabeth* it was owned by the Family of the *Cottons*.

HAVANT.

About a mile farther is *Havant*, another small town at a little distance from the village of *Langston*, a sort of port for small vessels which come up the shallow estuary, and there discharge their cargoes. About a mile from *Havant* we

PORTSDOWN. ascended *Portsdown*, a narrow lofty range extending six miles

* *Fuller's British Worthies*. 13. *Dugdale's Baron*. I. 651.



From 3/4 of a

PAINTING

miles from east to west : the upper part consists of chalk broken into by vast pits ; the lower part turns into a brown loam ; on the top is a great tumulus. This hill is loudly celebrated for its view, and our ideas were highly raised by the several eulogies we heard of its beauty and grandeur.

To the north is a vast extent of rich country, generally well wooded, and abounding with gentlemen's seats. Among them is *Southwick*, embosomed in great woods, and finely timbered. The house is extremely large, as well it might, having more than once received a royal guest, with all his attendants. The great room, of very antient date, seems very well fitted to receive a monarch and his courtly train. It is called the *Old Playhouse* ; I imagine from its having occasionally been applied to that use. *Southwick* had been a Priory of Canons of *St. Austin*, valued, according to *Dugdale*, at 257l. per annum ; *Henry VIII.* granted the site to *John White* : the great room above mentioned possibly had been the monkish refectory. Here was married *Henry VI.* to the spirited *Margaret of Anjou*, on April 2, 1445 ; a marriage followed with every calamity, which she supported for a long series with a fortitude and perseverance unequalled in history. *Holinshed*, p. 625, very truly represents her in these terms :—" This Ladie excelled all other, as well

SOUTHWICK-
HOUSE.

" in

“ in beautie and favour as in wit and politic, and was of
 “ stomach and courage more like a man than a woman.”

Mr. *Walpole*, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, I. p. 33, has given a print of the Nuptials, from a most curious picture in his possession. The meek and bashful Monarch appears with his undaunted Bride, while *Kemp* archbishop of *York* performs the ceremony by holding the *palium* over their conjoined hands. Cardinal *Beaufort* and the Duke of *Gloucester*, uncles to the King, are attendants, as are several other illustrious persons of both sexes. The gallant Duke of *Suffolk* is one : he made the match, and, by his too great influence with his fair mistress, brought ruin on his country, and a violent death on himself within five years after these ill-boding nuptials.

Charles I. was at prayers in the chapel when Sir *John Hippisley* came in and whispered in his ear the account of the assassination of his favourite the Duke of *Buckingham*, by *Felton*, at *Portsmouth*. Lord *Clarendon* * informs us, that the King remained in the cool discharge of his duty till the service was over, when he retired and burst into the bitterest lamentations. The owner at that time was Sir *Daniel Norton*. *Charles* presented him with his portrait, a small head

* *Hist. of the Great Rebellion*, I. 30.

head on board, by *Vandyck*. At the sale of the late Colonel *Norton's* effects, it was purchased by my late worthy friend *Pusey Brook* esq. at that time Commissary of the prisoners at *Portsmouth*. He presented it to Mr. *Edwards* of *Brynford* near *Holywell*, (to whom he lay under some obligations;) and his sister again complimented my father with it: so that it remains a valued ornament to my parlour at *Downing*.

George the First was entertained in this house, by the late Mr. *Norton*, for some days. He waited on his Majesty to the limits of the Forest of *Bere*, attended by sixty keepers in green coats; afterwards rode post to *London*, and was full-dressed at *St. James's* gate to receive his Majesty on his arrival. This Gentleman, by his will, left *Southwick* and all his estates to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, in trust for the Poor; which will, as supposed to proceed from insanity, was set aside, and the estate went to his heirs, &c. and is now in the Family of the *Thistlethwaites*, who came into the line of succession.

The Forest of *Bere* borders upon this estate. It extends from *Wickham* in the west, to *Havant* on the borders of *Sussex* in the east, which places are distant from each other about ten miles; and from *Soberton* in the north, to *South-*

FROM DOVER TO THE LAND'S-END.

wick in the south, distant about five miles. The Crown has some purlieus, but the greatest number of them belong to private persons. Mr. *Thistlethwaite* has the most, and, as lord of the manor of *Southwick*, is hereditary ranger, and has the disposal of two lodges, one of which is a very good house with proper offices, and a considerable quantity of good arable and pasture land, taken long since out of the forest, and inclosed. It is now inhabited by Major *Bathurst*. He also appoints deputy rangers and keepers, who have houses. The other principal proprietors of purlieus are, Lord *Powerscourt*, Messrs. *Jervoise*, *Garnier*, Dean and Chapter of *Winchester*, *Amyatt*, *Hornby*, and one or two others. They have for each purlieu a right to a fee buck and doe on their warrants, and also to kill any deer which come on their purlieus; but the number is so reduced that the keepers are obliged to hunt them before they can come near to shoot, which spoils the venison, and very few, if any, are now taken.

To the north-west of this forest is that of *Waltham*, which belongs to the bishoprick of *Winchester*. It indeed appears well-wooded, but has very little ship-timber: all the old trees are stag-headed, and far past their prime.

Let us now return to *Portsmouth*. We faced the southern prospect :

prospect : the *Isle of Wight* rose sublime in the distant view ; the Channel, intervening between the main land and the isle, stretched far to the east, and closed beyond *Southampton*, bounded on each side by low shores. Beneath us lay the flat dreary *Isle of Portsea*, with *Portsmouth* at its end. Its noble harbour filled with ships of war, at this peaceful time laid up, yet divested as they were of their terrific apparatus, could not fail of striking us with admiration. The idea of our naval strength, and the vast power we could, when called to arms, so immediately exert, raised in us the most pleasing reflection. Here only the sublimity of the scene appeared to us ; but every thing else which could please the eye, or affect the imagination, vanished ; and we were truly disappointed by the strong and partial painting of the fond admirers of this boasted hill.

Let us turn towards the west ; the prospect is most horribly disgusting : a great extent of shallow estuary stretches from *Portsea Isle* quite to the county of *Sussex*, at low water presenting an extensive tract of mud, divided by a few channels, or at high water covered with a thick embrowned tide. Two flat, low, naked and dreary islands occupy part of this little *mare pigrum*. *Haling* is the largest, *Thorney* is the next, and each have their church. Channels point up the intervening spaces as high as the main land, and facilitate

HALING AND
THORNEY ISLES.

the commerce of the country by vessels of small burden. A narrow channel also penetrates into *Sussex*, and forks into two branches, one of which conveys shipping as high as *Boseham*, and the other to *Fishbourn*.

We descended into the *Isle of Portsea*, and in a short
 THE LINES. time reached the *Lines*; passed by *Portbridge-battery*, and crossed, on a drawbridge, the narrow water which insulates the island; then by *Hilsea* barracks, and through a series of villages of recent growth, which will soon unite and form a large town; after which we crossed two other draw-bridges, and, passing through a gate, en-
 PORTSMOUTH. tered the town of *Portsmouth*. The first mention of the name is in the *Saxon Chronicle*, *sub anno* 501, which styles it *Portesmuthe*, as the author imagines, from the landing, at this place, of *Porta* a *Saxon* chieftain, who slew there a noble *British* youth; but I should rather imagine that the word intended the mouth of the harbour, the *Ostium portus magni*, the name given to it by the *Romans*. *Robert* duke of *Normandy*, says the *Saxon Chronicle*, *sub anno* 1101, landed at *Portsmouth* with a strong army, from whence he marched against his brother *Henry I.*; but the quarrel was made up by the interference of the great men of the realm. It is evident that about this time it was a considerable place; for the same authority tells us, that *Henry I.*, in 1123, spent there
 the

the Whitsun-week ; and *Holinshed* and *Stow* also inform us, that in 1140 the Empress *Maude* landed at this port, and, with her great support, *Robert* duke of *Gloucester*, her natural brother, marched to *Arundel Castle*, and for a long time was the terror of the usurper *Stephen*.

The first charter which I find *Portsmouth* had, is that of the fifth of *Richard I.* (1193), when the King, after declaring that he retains in his own hands his town of *Portesmuë*, with all that belongs to it, establishes therein an annual fair for fifteen days ; to which all the people of *England*, *Normandy*, *Poictou*, *Wales*, *Scotland*, and all other his own or foreign people, may freely resort, and enjoy all the privileges they do at the fairs of *Winchester*, *Hoiland*, or elsewhere in his dominions. His said burgessees of *Portesmuë* shall also have a weekly market, with all the immunities, &c. which his citizens of *Winchester* and *Oxford*, or elsewhere, enjoy ; also a freedom from all tolls, pontage, passage, stallage, &c. and freedom from suit and service at Hundred and County Courts, &c.

In consequence of this charter, I find that in 1218 the men of *Portsmouth* were obliged to bribe *Henry III.* with three casks of wine, that the King would command some of the Justices that went *Iters* in *Hants*hire, to go to *Portsmouth* to hold

hold the pleas of that town, which ought to be brought before the Justices, according to the charter of King *Richard I.* his maternal uncle. Whether *Henry* granted the request I do not know ; but, in 1229, he made the place the rendezvous of a mighty army he had assembled to recover his foreign dominions. He unluckily had forgot both the means of supporting them, and shipping to waft them over to *France* ; so the expedition was totally frustrated *.

In 1380, in the beginning of the reign of *Richard II.* the town was burnt by the *French* : it afterwards was the object of their jealousy, and was frequently attempted by that ambitious nation.

FIRST
FORTIFIED.

Edward IV. was the first of our monarchs who seems to have had a sense of the great importance of this port, and began to fortify it, to defend the rising Navy of *England*. I cannot do better than describe the state of the fortifications and other particulars relative to the town in the plain words of *Leland* †, who examined them some time between the years 1536 and 1542, the space of his travels through *England*, by the command of *Henry VIII.* for the purpose of forming a collection for the history and antiquities of this nation. Our traveller begins thus :

“ The

* *Carte's Hist. Engl.* ii. 37. † iii. 113.

“ The land heere (on the east side of *Portesmuth* haven)
“ rennith farther by a great way strait into the fe, by fouth
“ est from the haven-mouth, then it dooth at the west
“ poynte.

“ There is, at this point of the haven, *Portesmuth* town,
“ and a great round tourre, almost doble in quantite and
“ strenkith to that that is on the west side of the haven
“ right agayn it; and heere is a might chaine of yren, to
“ draw from towrre to towrre.

“ About a quarter of a mile above this tower is a great
“ dok for shippes, and yn this dok lyith part of the rybbes
“ of the *Henry Grace of Dieu*, one of the biggest shippes
“ that hath beene made *in hominum memoria*.

“ There be above this dok crekes in this part of the
“ haven.

“ The castelle of *Portchester* standith a three miles by
“ water from *Portesmuth* toure.

“ The towne of *Portesmuth* is murid from the est tour a
“ forough length with a mudde waulle armid with tymbre,
“ whereon be great peaces both of yren and brassen ordi-
“ nauns,

FROM DOVER TO THE LAND'S-END.

“ nauns, and this peace of the waulle having a dicke with-
 “ out it rennith so far flat south south-east, and is the place
 “ most apte to defende the town ther open on the haven.

“ Then rennith a dicke almost flat est for a space, and
 “ withyn it is a waulle of mudde lyke to the other, and so
 “ thens goith round aboute the toun to the circuite of a
 “ myle.

“ There is a gate of tymbre at the north-east ende of the
 “ town, and by it is cast upon an hille of erths diked,
 “ wherein be gunnes to defend entre into the toun by land.

“ There is much vacant ground within the toun waulle.
 “ There is one fair strete in the toun from west to north
 “ este.

“ There is a chapelle in a vacant ground to the south-
 “ west side of the toun toward the

“ There is also in the west south-west part of the toun
 “ a faire hospitale, sum tyme erected by *Petrus de Rupibus*
 “ bishop of *Winchester*, whereyn were a late xij poore men,
 “ and yet vij be yn it.

“ I lernid

“ I lernid in the toun that the towers in the haven-
 “ mouth were begon in King *Edwarde* the 4's tyme, and
 “ fette forwarde yn building by *Richard* the 3: Kyng *Henry*
 “ the vij endyd them at the procuration of *Fox* bishop of
 “ *Winchester*.

“ King *Henry vij*, at his first warres into *Fraunce*, erected
 “ in the south part of the towne 3 great bruving-houses,
 “ with the implements, to serve his shippes at such tyme
 “ as they shaul go to the se in tyme of warre.

“ One *Carpenter*, a riche man, made of late tyme, in the
 “ mydle of the high streete of the town, a town-house.

“ The town of *Portesmouth* is bare, and little occupied in
 “ time of pece.”

The account given by the amiable Prince *Edward VI.* in EDWARD VI.
 his progress of 1552, is also added as a supplement: it is part
 of his fifth letter to his friend and servant *Barnaby Fitz-*
Patrick, ancestor of the present Lord *Upper Ossory*. These let-
 ters were printed by Mr. *Walpole* at *Strawberry-hill* in 1772.
 I am in possession of a copy, by the favour of his Lordship, who
 had a just sense of the merit of his relation. His Highness
 says, that he went to a place we have before mentioned,

FROM DOVER TO THE LAND'S-END.

Warblington, “ a faire house of *Richard Cotton*’s ; and so to
 “ *Whalta*, a faire great old house, in times past the Bishop of
 “ *Winchester*’s, and now my *L. Treasaurour*’s house. In at
 “ theis places we had both good hunting and good chere.
 “ From thes we went to *Portismouth* toune, and there
 “ viewed not only the toune itself and the haven, but also
 “ divers bulwarkes, as *Chaterton*’s, *Haselford*, w’ other : in
 “ viewing of which, we find the bulwarkes chargeable,
 “ massie, and ramparted, but il facioned, il flanked, and set
 “ in unmete places ; the towne weak in comparison of that
 “ it ought to be to hounge great, (for w’in the *wallis* ar faire
 “ and large closis, and much vacant rome,) the haven notable
 “ great, and standing by nature easie to be fortificed. And
 “ for the more strenght thereof we have devised two strong
 “ castellis on either side of the haven, at the mouth thereof.
 “ For at the mouth of the haven is not past ten score over,
 “ but in the middel almost a mile over, and in lenght, for
 “ a mile and an hauf, hable to bear the greatest ship in
 “ christendome.”

The present fortifications of *Portsmouth* totally prevent any
 increase of size. It is inferior in that respect to the town
 called the *Common*, formed by the villages already named.
 The streets are broad, and tolerably built : the market-
 house divides the high street. At No. 10 in the same
 street,



WARBLINGTON

Engraved by John Smith, Esq.

street, was assassinated, on *August 23, 1628*, by the enthusiast *Felton*, the great Duke of *Buckingham*, at the time he was preparing to set sail for *Rochelle*, to relieve the *Huguenots* then besieged in that city, and to retrieve the honour he had lost at the Isle of *Rhee* in the preceding year. I refer the reader to Lord *Clarendon's* account of the affair, and his admirable character of the Duke.

DUKE OF BUCK-
INGHAM MUR-
DERED.

The ramparts are planted with trees, and form a most beautiful walk ; many of the cannons were dismounted, the town seemed almost dispeopled, and every thing at this time indicated the fulness of peace.

RAMPARTS.

The town is defended on the land-side by the fortifications made of late years, at vast expence, which also include the dock. Vain indeed ! should the wooden walls of *Old England* ever fail our favoured isle !

The Governor's house is an ordinary building, and, I think, stands on the site of that which was called the King's. The other public buildings are, a great brew-house, a slaughter-house, victualling-house, and the old barracks.

I remember, in my tour of the year 1747, an *equuleus*, or AN EQUULEUS. wooden horse, a most barbarous military punishment or

torture, retained from the time of the *Romans** to the time I speak of, standing before the Governor's door ; but, to our credit, it has long since been disused. It was a ridged frame of wood fixed on posts, and on that the delinquent was placed astride, with two or more muskets tied to each foot.

The ramparts are discontinued along the water-side, where the old walls still remain. On one part is a good head of *Charles I.* (when Prince of *Wales*,) with long hair, within an oval ; the date *April 3, 1623*, the year in which he embarked at this port on his romantic journey into *Spain*.

CHURCH.

The church has nothing remarkable, except the monument of the Duke of *Buckingham*, (an immense profusion of adulatory marble,) ‘ *shouldering God's altar*,’ or, more properly, jostling it out of its place. It is only a cœnotaph, for his body was buried in *Westminster-abbey*.

DOCKS.

The docks and yards are close to the north side of the town, but entirely independent of, and rigidly secluded from it. The Commissioner's house is very large and handsome ; it was at this time occupied by *Henry Martin* esq.
from

* *Cicero pro Milone*. It is also mentioned by *Quintus Curtius* as a *Macedonian* punishment ; see *Lib. vi. c. 10*, and *Lib. viii. c. 7*. The phrase was *Equuleum imponere*.

from whom we received every attention. The place for the making of anchors was truly a *cyclopus antrum*: seventy or eighty brawny fellows were amidst the fires busied in fabricating those securities to our shipping. Near this building was the faultless anchor of the unfortunate *Royal George*, which had been weighed up. Had it been put to the fullest trial, I dare say it would have vindicated the motto it bore: "Fear not; I will hold you fast."

The rope-walk is not less than eight hundred and seventy feet long. The making a great cable is a wonderful sight; a hundred men are required for the purpose, and the labour is so hard that they cannot work at it more than four hours in the day. Even in time of peace, 1500 or 2000 men are employed in various departments of the dock; in time of war, numbers more. They are there formed into regiments, disciplined and commanded by the several Officers of the dock, the Commissioner presiding as Colonel.

This precinct contains every thing which our Navy can want. The vastness of the magazines can scarcely be conceived. This national *palladium* very narrowly escaped total destruction on *December 7, 1776*, when the repository of ropes was set on fire by one *John Aitkin*, a Scotsman, instigated by *Silas Deane* the *American* agent at *Paris*. He is

JOHN THE
PAINTER.

better known by the name of *John the Painter*. The plans he laid were very deep, and the machine he had invented to effect the purpose most ingenious. He concealed himself the whole night in the magazine, and was let out in the morning without being seized. He left the infernal canister lodged amidst the cordage, and it was so contrived as not to burn to effect till he had escaped. He soon quitted *Portsmouth*, but in about two months he was apprehended, and the whole progress of his villainy traced. He was convicted on incontestible evidence at *Winchester*, conveyed to *Portsmouth*, and, on the spot on which he committed the crime, was executed on a gibbet sixty feet high.

The above was only a partial fire. On *July 3, 1760*, one far more tremendous happened, ascribed, I believe truly, to an act of Heaven. The night had been uncommonly tempestuous, attended with great flashes of lightning. A watchman deposed that a meteor, or fire-ball, passed near him about ten minutes before the fire broke out: one thousand and fifty tons of hemp were consumed, five hundred tons of cordage, and about seven hundred sails; besides many hundred tons of tar, oil, and other combustibles.

The Commissioner, with great politeness, directed that his barge should be ready to convey us up the harbour. We

went from the Sally-port at seven in the morning, infinitely pleased with the variety of objects around us; *Haster Hospital*, *Gosport*, and *Borough-castle*, among others, all tending to the great point, the safety of the nation.

VOYAGE UP THE
HARBOUR. •

We failed amidst the glorious defenders of our country. Were I a King of *England*, I would never receive an Ambassador with any solemnity but in the cabin of a first-rate man of war: there is the true seat of his empire!

This harbour may boast of being capable of receiving the whole Navy of *England*. Secure from every storm, the greatest first-rates may ride there at the lowest ebbs without touching ground: they can take in their stores and guns while they are at anchor, and get out of harbour in a quarter of an hour's time, without impediments of bars or sandbanks, in the deep water beneath *Southsea Castle*. The approach to the harbour is said to be impregnable, by reason of the various forts or batteries close to the water-edge. On the *Gosport* side are *Charles-fort*, *James-fort*, *Borough-fort*, *Block-house-fort*, and another lately erected in *Stokesbay*. *Monkton-fort*, on the point next to *Stokesbay*, I think had once the name of *Kicker-gill*, or *Gill-kicker*, (I do not know which;) redoubts which lay, one on one side, the other on the opposite part of the entrance.

SHIPS.

I dropped

I dropped a sigh beneath the stern of the *Victory*, dragged sullenly from offered glory *, and blushing afterwards at the satire of undeserved thanks.

The *Formidable*, taken from the foe, bravely contesting with numbers the trophy of the gallant *Hawke*; since, the scape-goat of a factious Admiral, *Time* and *Truth* vindicating the fame of her veteran Commander. *Hercules* and *Hydra* typically adorn her prow, allusive to his cruel injuries:

Diram qui contudit *hydram*
Comparit invidiam supremo fine domari!

I pass by numbers of other ships, through ignorance of their story. Now appear before me the unfortunate *Ardent*, added to our Navy by the bravery of one Commander, and lost, for a time, by the imprudence of another; the *Guipuscoa*, a *Spanish* sixty-four, one of the first fruits of Sir *George Rodney*, on *January 8, 1780*, in the last period of his fortunate life; the *Princessa* another, (the name now changed,) a lee-shore prize, taken in a tempest with several others within eight days distance—so rapidly did victory press on this her favoured child; the *St. Michael*, another of *Fortune's* gifts, blown by a furious storm from the midst of the besieging

* *Lord Littleton's Letters.*

besieging fleet, to the invincible garrison of *Gibraltar* ; finally, the *French Monarque*, and the *French Prothee*, in defiance of all the mutability of that marine Deity, became the captive of the vigilant *Digby*. Numbers of others I could enumerate, eulogies of living commanders, or cœnotaphs of departed heroes.

Till the reign of *Henry VII.* the naval force of *England* was either hired from the merchant, foreign or native, or supplied by the cinque and other ports of the kingdom ; but the Navy was under no sort of regulation : the bargain was made with the first, or the demand made from the last, according to their different assessments. Some of the vessels were of vast size ; such was the *Christopher**, one of those engaged in the celebrated victory off *Sluys*, gained over the *French* in 1340 ; but we know nothing concerning either the building or the shipwrights. The sails of the royal ships were most splendid ; those of the vessel which carried *Richard II.* were of white silk, richly embroidered with a golden sun. In this splendid reign there was an emulation between *France* and *England*, which should excel in this species of folly.—“ Every man,” says old *Grafton*, p. 364, “ helped to make provision for other, and to garnishe and bewtifie their shippes, and to paynt them with their armes, and to ad-vaunce and make them a glorious shewe to the whole worlde. Painters, at that time, were well set on worke,

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OUR NAVY
FIRST REDUCED
TO SYSTEM.

* *Essai sur l'art de la guerre*, l. d. xxx. transl.

FROM DOVER TO THE LAND'S-END.

“ and the time was to them very profitable; for they
 “ had whatsoever they desired, and yet there could not
 “ enow of them be gotten for money. They made banners,
 “ penons, standards of silk, so sumptuous and comely
 “ that it was a marvelle to beholde.

“ Also they peynted the maistes of their shippes from the
 “ one ende to the other, glittering with golde, and deuises
 “ and armes that was maruelous ryche; and especially, (sayth
 “ *Froissart*,) as it was tolde me, the lorde *Guy of Tremoy II.*
 “ so decked, garnished and bewtified his ship with peynting
 “ and colours that it cost him two thousande frankes of
 “ *French* money, that is more than ccxxij pound of the
 “ current money of *Englande*. And in lyke manner did
 “ every lorde of *Fraunce* set foorth his deuise and shew.”

It is from such imagery that Mr. *Gray* formed his beautiful description of the reign of that unhappy monarch, prosperous in the beginning, and most dreadful in its conclusion.

“ Fair laughs the morn, and soft the zephyr blows,
 “ While proudly riding o’er the azure realm,
 “ In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes,
 “ Youth on the prow, and pleasure at the helm;
 “ Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind’s sway,
 “ That, hush’d in grim repose, expects his evening prey.”

Henry

Henry VII. was the first of our monarchs who may be supposed to have formed a royal dock. He it was who improved the fortifications of *Portsmouth*, after they had been begun by *Edward IV.* and continued by *Richard III.* This makes it probable that he here built the famous ship the *Great Harry*, which, says *Stow*, cost 14,000*l.* the same sum which he had expended on his beautiful Chapel in *Westminster-Abbey*. The ship was built about the year 1503, and was burnt by accident at *Woolwich* in *August* 1553.

HENRY VII.
FOUNDER OF
THE BRITISH
NAVY.

His son, *Henry VIII.*, may be called the founder of the *English Navy*: he began with building the great ships the *Regent* and the *Sovereign*. The first was lost in an engagement off *Brest*, in 1512: that gallant gentleman, Sir *Thomas Knevet*, grappled with the *Cordelier*, in which the *French* Admiral had hoisted his flag; both took fire, and blew up with their commanders and sixteen hundred brave seamen: both fleets retired instantly, terrified by the dreadful scene, without offering to continue the engagement. *Henry*, to repair the loss, built the great *Henry Grace de Dieu*, of far greater bulk than the *Regent*. This ship is twice exhibited to us in painting. The first is in a great picture I had an opportunity of seeing in one of the lower apartments in *Windsor Castle*. It represents the King setting sail from *Dover* for *Calais*, for the celebrated interview betwixt him

HENRY GRACE
DE DIEU.

and *Francis I.* between *Guines* and *Ardres*, in 1520, called *Le Champ de drap d'or*. *Henry* had caught the vain magnificence of *Richard II.*: the sails and pendants of his ship were of cloth of gold, damask'd; all his suite of ships and men were equally splendid, for the chief Nobility of the realm attended. I must refer the reader to the minute description given by that accurate antiquarian, *John Topham* esq.* I shall only add, that the land scenery is also represented, of *Dover* and the harbour; its forts, *Arch-cliff*, and the *Black Bulwark*; and, finally, the distant view of *France*, and the city of *Calais*. The second † is one of the celebrated pictures at *Cowdray*. [While I write, I am shocked with the news, that the house itself, and the whole of that invaluable collection, is now no more, having, on *September 24, 1793*, been consumed by fire.] In the first picture, as *Mr. Walpole* observes, his ships were as sumptuous as *Cleopatra's* galley on the *Cydnus*. In this they were, as the time required, fitted with all the necessaries of war. His great friends, *Francis* and *Henry*, had forgot their warm embraces on *Le Champ de drap d'or*. They quarrelled, and went to war: *Francis* sent a vast fleet under *D'Annabaut*, Admiral of *France*, who came off *Bembridge-point* in the *Isle of Wight*,
and

* *Archæologia*, vi. 179. This picture was engraven at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries.

† Engraven by the Society of Antiquaries, as is the famous interview just alluded to.

and from thence stretched along the shore to *St. Helen's*, on *July 18, 1544*. The *English* fleet, under Viscount *Lisle* in the *Great Harry*, anchored off *Spithead*, to cover the entrance into *Portsmouth*; not only to defend it, but, if possible, to engage the *French* to embarrass themselves by following him into the narrow paths amidst the sand-banks. The *French* galleys often came to insult our great ships to provoke them to come out, but to no purpose. A cannonade was continued on both sides during two days; and the *French* pretend that they sunk the *Mary Rose*, a ship second in size to the *Henry Grace de Dieu*: certain it is that she was sunk, and her commander Sir *George Carew* and near six hundred men were drowned. But this accident was owing to some awkward *manœuvre*. She was overladen with guns, some were unbreeched, and her port-holes left open; so, by an unfortunate heeling, she filled with water, and went to the bottom. The *French*, finding they could make no impression on our ships, after plundering the *Isle of Wight*, retired to their own coasts. *Henry*, on the first noise of the invasion, came in person, and appears in the piece on horseback, and behind him his great favourite and lieutenant the Duke of *Suffolk*, and Sir *Anthony Brown* master of the horse. They are riding out of *Portsmouth*, and entering *Southsea Castle*, (a fortress of *Henry's* raising,) in their way to the camp, which lay beyond.

BATTLE OF
PORTSMOUTH.

The

The great ships of war had four masts: they had port-holes for the cannon, which is said to have been at this time a novelty; for, before, the few they had lay upon the deck, on the prow, or on the poop.

In this reign our Navy was first put on a systematic establishment. *Henry* first erected a Navy-office: the *Trinity House* was founded by Sir *Thomas Spert*, Comptroller of the Navy, and Commander of the *Henry Grace de Dieu*. This Monarch ranged his ships into different classes, and had a regular inventory of the various stores. A very curious and particular detail of this subject is given by Mr. *Topham* in Vol. VI. p. 179 of the *Archæologia*, the perusal of which will very amply supply my deficiencies.

By the enumeration of the Navy of *Edward VI.* it appears, that in his time *Portsmouth* was almost our only station, and our sole dock and yard. The total number of ships, galleys, pinnaces, and row-barges, were 53; tons, 6255; men, (soldiers, 1885—mariners, 5136—gunners, 759,) 7780: excepting two at *Deptford-strand*, and the *Henry Grace de Dieu*, which lay at *Woolwich*; all the rest lay here. I will conclude with saying, that famous ship was of the burden of one thousand tons; was manned with three hundred and forty-nine soldiers, three hundred and one mariners, and
fifty

fifty gunners; and had nineteen brass pieces, and one hundred and three iron pieces. A print of her in full glory is given in the *Archæologia*, VI. tab. 22, which conveys a full idea of the great ships of war in that infancy of our Navy.

This noble harbour was distinguished by the *Romans* by the name of *Portus Magnus*, and, from its excellence, must have been one of their *stationes navium*. After we had satisfied our curiosity with the shipping, we directed our sailors to land us at *Portchester*, a place which, from its name, im-
PORTCHESTER.
 plies that it had been possessed by the *Saxons*. The *Britons* called it *Caer Peris*; for what reason is to me unknown. *Jeffrey of Monmouth*, Book IV. ch. 14, says, that it was assaulted by the Emperor *Claudius* when he invaded *Britain*, and was taken and dismantled. This is evidently a fiction, for in those days our *British* fortresses consisted only of fosses and mounds of earth or stones, and are usually called *Caers* or *Gaer*; and such must have been the *Caer Peris*, this tongue of land secured by fosses, &c. carried from side to side. That the *Romans* had a station here, I do not doubt; for I found, adjacent to the great tower, a fragment of wall of *Roman* masonry, and tiles in parts of the court-wall. This place seems to me to have been named after the harbour *Portus Magnus*, and the particular station of the *Roman* ships. *Richard of Cirencester* places it in the *Iter* between

London and Southampton (Clausentum), at the distance of ten miles. Here the station of ships was continued during many centuries ; but, by reason of the sea retiring from this part, so as to render it less commodious, the inhabitants deserted *Portchester*, and retired to *Portsea Island*.

The Castle is seated on a narrow tongue of land, which runs into the water. On the east side is *Portchester-lake*, a very secure haven, land-locked by *Horsea Isle*. At this time lay in it the *Prudent*, named in memory of *La Prudente*, a French seventy-four gun ship, burnt under the walls of *Louisburg* during the siege of 1758. The other side of the Castle is washed by *Fareham-lake*, which, growing narrower and narrower, ends at the town of the same name.

PORTCHESTER
CASTLE.

Portchester Castle stands on the site of the *British* and *Saxon* fortresses ; for, that such had existed, I can entertain no doubt. The present is a noble square pile, with numbers of equidistant round towers on every side, many venerably clothed with ivy : each part faces a point of the compass. The interior court is above four acres in extent, and has the ruins of several apartments on the sides, some very large and once truly magnificent.

The Keep is also a square, and is strengthened by four square towers,

towers, one of which is very large, and stands on an angle of the exterior wall of the castle. A gate (see Mr. *Grose*) leading from the outermost to the inner court, is very much to be admired for simplicity and strength. Messrs. *Bucks*, Vol. I. tab. 109, in one view, give a more comprehensive idea of the whole castle.

The Church has in some parts the marks of great antiquity in the round or *Saxon* arch; but appears greatly altered, and reduced from its former state. It had been a appropriation belonging to *Southwick Priory*. *Henry I.* in 1133, founded here a Priory of *St. Augustines*, which was afterwards removed to *Southwick*, where it continued till the dissolution, when it was (according to *Dugdale*) valued at 257l. 4s. 4d.

PRIORY.

The church is a vicarage in the gift of the crown: within is the monument of Sir *Thomas Cornwallis*, knt., groom-porter to Queen *Elizabeth* and *James I.*, who died on the 30th of *November* 1618; his bust is given, with short hair and beard, in armour, and a sash over his shoulder.

The castle was externally strengthened with great fosses. The two on the eastern side extend quite to the water, and possibly received the influx of the tide.

The founder of this fortress is not to be traced : it was once the property of the *Nortons of Southwick*, and has followed the line of succession to the *Thistlethwaites*.

GOSPORT.

We returned to *Portsmouth*, and from thence crossed the entrance into the harbour to *Gosport*. The channel is about as broad as the *Thames* at *Westminster*, and has depth enough for the largest ships to pass. For the better security of the entrance 'a mighty chaine of iren, to draw from tourre to tourre', mentioned by *Leland*, is still ready at the bottom of the channel to be drawn up by way of boom, in case of any hostile attempt ; and *Blockhouse-fort* stands on the narrowest part, opposite to *Portsmouth*, with its tremendous battery.

The town of *Gosport* is at present swelled to a vast size, and is extremely populous and opulent. Its inhabitants consist of people in trade, and who furnish the sailors with all kinds of necessaries, besides various supplies to the fleet on the public account. Its church is no more than a chapel of ease to *Stoke* or *Alverstoke*, the parish adjacent on the south.

HASLAR
HOSPITAL.

From *Gosport* we passed to the vast hospital at *Haslar*, a little to the west, lying on the side of the narrow bay to the east ;

east; *Alverstoke* stands on the head of this water. Near the shore, suspended on a gibbet, were the remains of *John the Painter*. The hospital is a vast plain building, or rather several ranges of buildings, capable of receiving between two and three thousand patients; but at this time had no more than one hundred and fifty. The date is 1762; but the ground was bought by Government in 1745.

The *Isle of Wight* is nearly in the shape of a lozenge, OR ISLE OF WIGHT. rather a *turbot*, as it has been likened to formerly. *Cowes* harbour, which forms the northern angle, points to *Southampton* water: *Rockey-end*, its opposite, juts into the *British* channel. *Bembridge* faces the east, and the *Needles* and the *Foreland* of *Dorsetshire*. The tract from *Cowes* to *Bembridge* is opposed to the *Portsmouth* shore.

From *Cowes* to *Ride* the shore is muddy, and bounded by the shallow *Motherbank*, covered with water from the depth of two to seven fathoms: from *Ride* to *Bembridge-point*, which includes the parish of *St. Helen's*, is an extent of sandy shore, dry at the retreat of the tide. The whole tract from *Cowes* is unspeakably pleasant, slopes to the water's edge, is extremely fertile, varied with groves, and adorned with numbers of gentlemen's seats, which enjoy the pleasing prospect of *Portsmouth*, backed by the lofty downs of *Hamp-*

VIEWS.

shire, and the moving picture of the naval security of *Great Britain*.

LENGTH.

The length of this island from east to west, or from the *Needles* to *Foreland-farm* in the parish of *Brading*, is near twenty-three miles; the breadth from *Cowes-castle* to *Rockey-end*, about thirteen; the number of parishes is thirty, of acres about a hundred thousand, and of inhabitants in 1781 eighteen thousand and twenty-four. Let me observe that *Newchurch* and *Shalfleet* parishes run quite across the island from sea to sea.

In the parish of *St. Helen's* is the populous village of *Ride*. About the year 1747 (in a Vacation excursion from *Oxford*) I crossed over the channel from *Portsmouth* into this delicious island. The communication between the two islands is facilitated by regular packet-boats: notwithstanding the length of time, the scenery is fresh in my memory, not only of this part, but of the several other places I visited in that juvenile excursion. I shall first, from the ideas then impressed on me, assisted by information from friends, and the help of books, proceed with my account of the ramble of that year. I am informed that the village of *Ride* is greatly increased: many elegant seats have been built since that time; that of the late Lieutenant-General *Amherst*,
Apley,

Apley, Mrs. Roberts, and the Priory, the retreat of Mr. Justice Grose, command, in common with the rest of this part, most charming views. It had been a Priory of Cluniacs, founded before the year 1155. It was granted by Edward IV. to Windsor College.

The famous road of *St. Helen's* is off the east end of the ST. HELEN'S. parish, where our fleets frequently lie for the conveniency of the wind to waft them down the channel to their respective destinations.

The next parish is that of *Brading*, which points due east. Between the parish of *St. Helen* and the peninsulated tract of *Bembridge* is *Brading-haven*, which opens with a narrow mouth into the sea. It contains between eight and nine hundred acres of marshy land, overflowed by the water at every tide. My adventurous and noble countryman Sir *Hugh Middleton*, in the time of *James I.* in concert with Sir *Bevis Thelwal*, of the house of *Bathavern* in *Denbighshire*, and Page of the King's Bedchamber, employed a number of *Dutchmen* to recover it from the sea by embankments: seven thousand pounds were expended in the work; but, partly by the badness of the soil, which proved a barren sand, partly by the choking of the drains for the fresh water, by the weeds and mud brought by the sea, but chiefly by a
BRADING-
HAVEN.
furious

furious tide which made a breach in the bank, they were obliged to desist, and put a stop to their expensive project.

The church and village of *Brading* stand near the bottom of the haven. The church is the most antient in the island, and it is said that the first converts to Christianity by Bishop *Wilfred* were there baptized.

TOMBS OF THE
OGLANDERS.

In a side chapel are two tombs, with figures in armour carved in wood. The Editor of the History of the *Isle of Wight* thinks them to have been memorials of Sir *John Oglander* and his son Sir *William*; but as I find no trace of figures cut in similar materials later than the sixteenth century, I imagine that to have been a mistake of the persons. This Family has possessed the manor of *Nunwell* ever since the Conquest; the first of them, *Richard Okelandro*, came with the Conqueror from *Caen*, and settled here, where his descendants have remained ever since. Sir *William Oglander* bart. resides at *Nunwell*, the seat of his ancestors, most pleasantly situated on a beautiful lawn, with the harbour of *Brading* full in view.

BEMBRIDGE-
LEDGE.

At the turning of *Bembridge-point* begins *Bembridge-ledge*, a very extensive range of rocks, which commences from the coast, and stretches far into the sea.

At the southern extremity of this ledge rises a vast chalky CULVER CLIFF. precipice called *Culver Cliff*, from the *Anglo-Saxon Culfre*, a pigeon, from the abundance of those birds which make it their haunt. These birds make at a certain season most amazing flights; they come daily in vast flocks, as far as the neighbourhood of *Oxford*, to feed on the turnip-fields, and return again to these and *Freshwater Cliffs*, where they pass the night.

Culver Cliff was also famous for a breed of *hawks*, of so valuable a kind, that in 1564 *Queen Elizabeth* issued her warrant to *Richard Worsley*, esq. captain of the island, to make diligent search after some that had been stolen, and also “for the persons faultie of this stealth and presumptuous attempt.”

Abundance of *auks*, and other birds which nestle in precipices, frequent this cliff.

A bed of coal, about three feet thick, is seen at the foot of this precipice, and dips to the north: on one side of it is a vein of white sand and fuller's earth; on the other, one of red ochre, appearances unknown attending this fossil in other countries: it is seen in some other parts of the *Isle of Wight*,
but

COAL.

but the vein is so thin as not to answer the expence of working.

Sir *Richard Worsley* observes, at p. 7, that the basis of the island is a close black clay, which is often discovered in sinking wells; and that on the coast in *Mottiston* parish it appears at low water. It is so firm that an oar cannot be forced into it; and after being exposed to the air for some time, makes excellent whet-stones.

SANDOWN-
FORT.

Sandown-bay begins near *Culver-cliff*, and bends far to the south. *Dunnose* forms the western horn of this bay, and is a well-known land to mariners: on the eastern part is *Sandown-fort*, a square low building with four bastions, and a ditch placed near the water edge. Nature, in this bay, has been defective in her fortifications, therefore *Henry VIII.* founded this fort: the shore varies, being in some places a hard sand, in others shingles, and on *Chale-bay* very small gravel, which diminishes gradually till it becomes sand; and this whole slip, as far as *Freshwater-bay*, is dry at low water.

APPEARANCE OF
THE SOUTHERN
COAST.

In general the southern coast is high, and composed of rocks or earth, in many parts cultivated, in others much covered with brush-wood: such is *Shanklin-chine*, in the parish

parish of *Shanklin* ; the rocks are finely broken into ledges, clothed with shrubs and bushes ; the descent from the land extremely difficult : mid-way is a fisherman's cottage, truly sequestered from the world, and adds greatly to the uncommon and romantic scenery. Most commonly the cliffs are very steep and naked, and, where not actually precipitous, in many parts are not to be ascended without great difficulty. The anchorage on this side is very indifferent, and the ledges of rocks, which run into the sea to the west of *Rockey-end*, are sufficient guards against an enemy.

A very high ridge of hills run from east to west, the whole length of the island ; at no great distance from the southern coast slope down towards the sea, but end steep, abrupt, and lofty. These hills are covered with very fine grass ; multitudes of sheep feed on them, and yield a fleece equal in fineness to those of our most celebrated downs. About thirty thousand sheep and eight thousand lambs are shorn annually, and the average of lambs annually exported, in three years, was twenty-three thousand.

This island produces, I have been told, seven times the quantity of grain necessary for the support of the inhabitants. On an average, in three years, it has annually exported, of different kinds, eight thousand three hundred and

FROM DOVER TO THE LAND'S-END.

seventy-four quarters ; and, in like space, eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty-one quarters of flour, exclusive of what may have been sent to *Portsmouth*, *Southampton*, and *Lymington*.

In the parish of *Shanklin* I finished my tour of 1747, being the farthest I visited on the eastern part. I shall now cross the island, and resume the journal of my tour of 1787 in a regular manner, and include in it several places I had seen in my youthful ramble, and which I revisited in this very distant year.

On *May* 16th, in the morning, I embarked from *Portsmouth* in a *Cowes* packet, and in a most turbulent sea left to the right *Fort Monkton* ; and to the left had the melancholy sight of the top-masts of the *Royal George*, of one hundred guns, which, on *August* 29, 1782, while she was careening with her upper ports open, and many of her guns removed to one side to bring it close to the water-edge, was at once overset by a sudden gust of wind, and went instantly to the bottom. The brave Rear-admiral *Kempenfelt* was at the time sitting writing in the cabin, and perished, together with four hundred seamen, and about the same number of women and children, who had taken the opportunity of the inactive state of the ship to visit their friends :

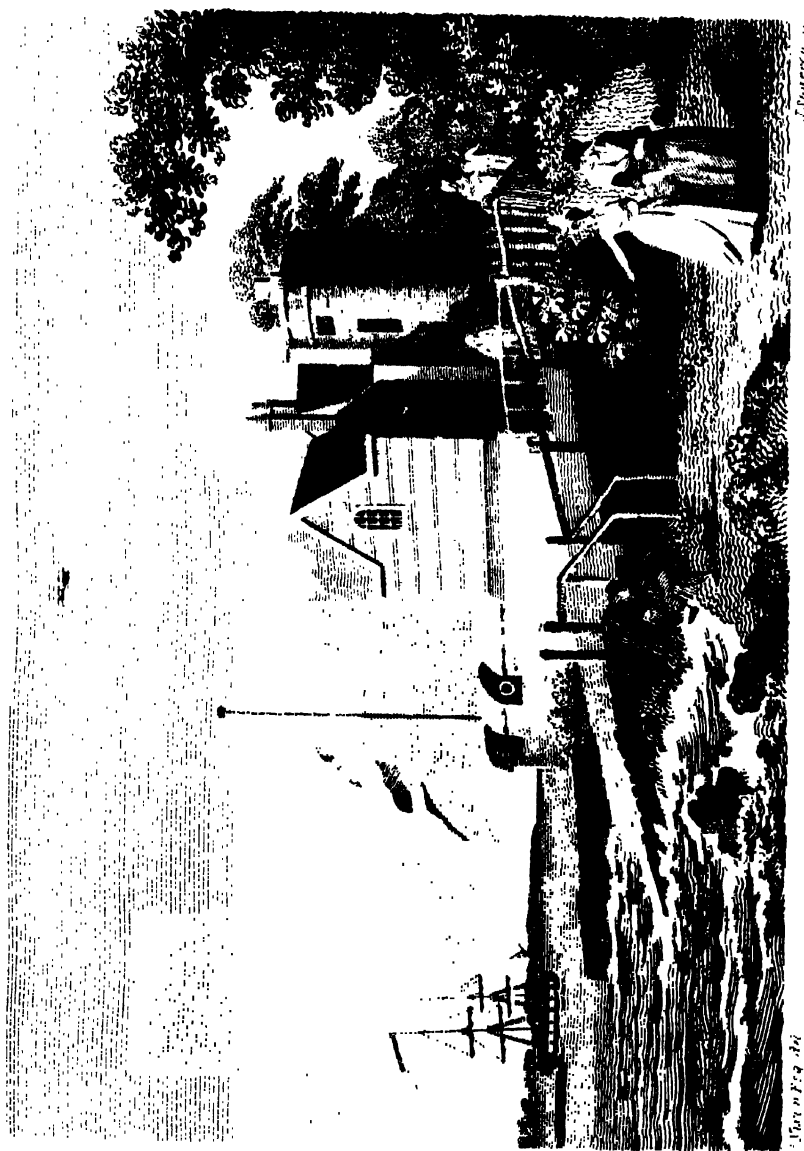
friends : three hundred only were saved. A tender, which lay alongside, met a singular fate : she was drawn in by the vortex made by the unfortunate ship, and never rose again. This sad accident was occasioned by the zeal of the spirited Admiral for returning with all possible speed to the service of his country, which would not permit him to take the more tedious method of careening. The *Royal George* was the best sailer in the navy, and, before she grew old, carried the heaviest metal ; fifty-two, forty-eight, and twenty-eight pounders. She carried the tallest masts and squarest canvas of any *English* built ship in the service. She was coveted by every Admiral, and therefore was engaged in more actions than any other. Lord *Anson*, Admiral *Boscawen*, and Admiral *Rodney* had honoured her with their flags ; and in her the gallant *Hawke* sent to the bottom the *Superbe*, in the ever-memorable engagement of *November 1759*. The most daring of *Kempensfelt's* actions was in the *Victory*, on *December 12, 1781*, when, to the east of *Ushant*, with twelve sail of the line, he fell in with the *French* fleet of eighteen, four of which carried one hundred and ten guns each. They had under convoy a large fleet of transports with troops and all kinds of military stores. He knew that to attack so formidable a squadron would be folly ; but determined, with a press of sail, to force his way to the transports : he accordingly dashed through the enemy's line—eighteen of the convoy struck to him ; and he carried away

as many as the closing of the day, a hard gale, and thick weather would permit. His manœuvres afterwards, in face of the adverse fleet, were so masterly as to place him among the first of our seamen, and to cause his loss to be most poignantly regretted, and his memory, to this moment, to be revered by his admiring country. His body found its tomb in the ill-fated ship, and a cœnotaph in *Stoke parish* (full in fight) records his most uncommon worth.

We took a chaise at *West Cowes*, and, after a short ascent, had a full view of the country towards *Newport*, four miles distant: this tract is prettily diversified with groves. Part of our road lay on the skirts of the King's forest of *Parkhurst*; once, like *Wiral* in *Cheshire*, it was said to have been so well wooded that a squirrel could have leaped through it from tree to tree. It is now so well cleared that nothing but brushwood remains: it extends over three thousand acres, and is extra-parochial. It borders on *Northwood*, which received its name from its having formerly, like the forest, been covered with timber. It has had its Warden from early times.

HOUSE OF
INDUSTRY.

The most pleasing view in this part of our journey was that of the *House of Industry*, a very large building, founded soon after the year 1770, on ground granted by the Crown: eighty acres were given on a lease of 999 years, which is divided into fields and gardens, in a manner best calculated to



COWES CASTLE

Engraved by J. G. Smith, del. and J. G. Smith, sculp.

answer the pious purpose of the foundation. Every requisite for the comfortable support of the aged, and for the education of the young, is provided. There are officers of every nature : a chaplain attends twice a week to take charge of their spiritual concerns, and two surgeons and apothecaries superintend their bodily infirmities. The number of poor is generally about five hundred and fifty, but the house is capable of receiving seven hundred. They are employed in the manufacture of sacks for corn and flour, for which there is a great demand ; and in that of woollen cloth for their own cloathing, dowlas for shirts and sheeting, and stockings, all for the use of the house*. The care taken of this admirable institution reflects great honour on the inhabitants of the island, and merits the practical attention of every part of *Great Britain*, which has not yet adopted the meritorious example.

Newport is the most flourishing town in the island, large and well-built, finely encircled with fertile hills chequered with groves. Four streets extend east and west, and two north and south. The tide flows up the river almost to the bridge, and brings large barges up to the quay. Vast quantities of grain, the staple of the isle, is sent down from hence to *Cowes*. The principal market is on Saturday :

NEWPORT.

not

* *Worsley*, 19 to 25.

not less than two hundred waggon-loads of different sorts of grain are brought to every market for sale, amounting to fourteen or fifteen hundred quarters; great part of which is made into flour or malt, or biscuit for the Navy, and the remainder is bought up for exportation *. Coals, timber, deals, and various necessaries to supply the shops, are sent up from the harbour.

CHURCH. The Church is no more than a Chapel of Ease to *Carisbrook*: it even wanted a church-yard till the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when a pestilence made an overflow to the cemetery of the mother church. That of *Newport* was founded soon after the reign of *Henry II.* when the inhabitants chose the popular saint, *Thomas Becket*, for their patron. Hammers, shears, and various mechanical instruments, are still to be seen sculptured on the walls, to denote the professions of the contributors. The Church consists of three aisles, and has a good tower with a peal of six bells. The pulpit is of wood highly carved, with the liberal arts and cardinal virtues expressed on the pannels.

SIR E. HORSEY. The figure of Sir *Edward Horsey* is expressed recumbent on his tomb with uplifted hands, in the supplicatory pious style of his time. He is represented armed, has short hair,
a short

* *Worsley*, 155.

a short ruff quilled, and lies on a well-cut mat, beneath a marble canopy. The following epitaph speaks his virtues :

“ EDWARDUS qui miles erat fortissimus HORSEY

“ Vectis erat præses, constans terraque marique

“ Magnanimus, placidæ sub pacis nomine fortis

“ Justitiæ cultor, quam fidus amicus amico

“ Fautor Evangelii, dilectus principe vixit.

“ Munificus populo, multum dilectus ab omni

“ Vixit, et ut sancti sic stamina sancta peregit.

“ Qui obiit 28 die *Martii*,

“ Ann. Dni 1582.”

Sir *Edward* was a brave and successful commander, both by sea and land. He was a particular favourite with the worthless Earl of *Leicester*, and had the disgrace of being entrusted with his Lordship's clandestine marriage with Lady *Douglas Sheffield*. He gave her away, and kept the secret so well as to enable the Earl to disown the nuptials when his fancy led him to another Fair. *Leicester* rewarded *Horsey* with the captainship of the isle; a trust he discharged with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the islanders. It appears that he was very fond of the sports of the field; for he is recorded to have stocked the country with game, and to have given a lamb for every hare brought into the island.

FROM DOVER TO THE LAND'S-END.

In this town was held the remarkable treaty between *Charles I.* and the Commissioners from the Parliament, begun *September 18*, and ended *Nov. 28, 1648*, during his confinement in *Carisbrook-castle*. I refer the reader to Lord *Clarendon's* account, v. 210 to 228, of the proceedings there, and of the important debates it gave rise to in both Houses. All was in vain ; the army had assumed the decision, and, in two months annihilating all legal power, brought his Majesty to the block.

CARISBROOK
VILLAGE AND
CHURCH.

Carisbrook lies a mile north-west of *Newport*, and is the parent parish. The village and the church are very prettily seated, environed with trees in a bottom at the foot of the celebrated castle. Prior to the present church was another of *Saxon* origin, and called the *Church of the Manour*, meaning of *Boucomb*, i. e. *Beau-comb*, or the *Fair Valley* ; the name it bore before it was changed for that of *Carisbrook*. I cannot but suspect that the *Britons* were the first who fortified this spot ; for the *Car*, in the present name, seems to have been corrupted from *Caer*, the *British* adjunct to every fortified place. The church is greatly reduced from its original size ; but the steeple, with Gothic arches and embattled tower, remain proofs of its former beauty. On one part is a rude figure of a kneeling woman, with six uncouth figures of men and women behind.

On a wooden tablet is painted a ship, with a man (*William Keeling*) sitting on the deck. Above his head is a Crown of Glory; on the sails is the word *Fidem*; on the compass, *Verbum Dei*; and on the anchor, *Spes*. He had been Groom of the Chamber to *James I.* and General for the Honourable *East India Adventurers*, where he was employed in three voyages. *Purchas*, in Vol. I. from page 188 to 203, gives the full account of one of his voyages. It began from the *Downs*, about *April 1, 1607*. He sailed by the *Cape of Good Hope* to the Common Isles, and from thence to the *Isle of Bandu*, one of the Spiccy Islands. The *Dutch* shewed great jealousy on his arrival: notwithstanding the many interruptions he met with from them, he obtained a lading of nutmegs and mace; but the *Dutch* having made peace with the natives, and built a fort, he found it prudent to depart, and arrived in *England* in *May 1610*. He died in this Isle, aged forty-two, *September 19, 1619*.—The reader will not be displeased with his epitaph:

“ Fortie and two years, in this vessel fraile,
 “ On the rough seas of life did *Keeling* faile;
 “ A merchant fortunate, a captain bould,
 “ A courtier gracious, yet (alas!) not old:
 “ Such wealth, experience, honour, and high praise,
 “ Few winne in twice so manie years or daies.
 “ But what the world admired, he deemed but drosse,
 “ For *Christ*; without *Christ*, all his gains but losse:
 “ For him and his dear love with merrie cheere
 “ To the Holy Land his last course he did steere;

“ Faith served for fails, the Sacred Word for cord,
 “ Hope was his anchor, Glorie his reward :
 “ And thus with gates of grace, by happy venter,
 “ Thro’ straits of Death, Heaven’s harbour he did enter.”

PRIORY.

The adjacent Priory was founded by *William Fitz-Osborn* earl of *Hereford** soon after the Conquest, and bestowed by him on the Abbey of *Lyra* in *Normandy*, founded by himself, which he was so fond of as to bestow on it six other churches within this island.

It is said that the inhabitants used to boast that they had not among them monks, lawyers, wolves nor foxes †. The two last may be true, the two first not ; for, besides the great Abbey of *Quarr* or *Quarraria*, west of *Ride*, they had not fewer than six Priories or other monastic houses : but in respect to lawyers it was (temporarily) most exact ; for, during the captainship of Sir *George Carey*, i. e. from 1588 to 1603, “ no sooner did an attorney appear in the isle,
 “ but he was, by his command, with a pound of candles
 “ hanging at his breech lighted, with bells about his
 “ legs, hunted owte of the island ‡.”

CASTLE.

The Castle towers above the village on a small eminence ; the Keep, on an artificial one rising above the other.—The founder was *Fitz-Osborn* ; but probably there had been
 a *Saxon*

* *Worley*, p. 163. † *Same*, p. 176. ‡ *Same*, p. 107.



Mason Esq del

BISHOP OF LANCASTER'S RES. 4, NEWPORT ROAD

Two Views of the Bishop's House at New York

Conte, sc

a *Saxon* fortrefs on the fite previous to the Conqueft, the artificial mount being a certain indication of its having been the work of that people. The *Norman* Caftle took in no more than the fpace of an acre and a half; it was of a fquare form, with rounded angles, and the bafe furrounded by a fofs; the *Saxon* Keep had alfo its fofs. Much of this Caftle is deftroyed, or very ruinous: the noble gateway yet remains, confifting of a great round tower on each fide.—Thefe buildings have been often reftored; that in queftion is faid to have been rebuilt by Lord *Widville*, in the reign of *Edward IV.*; other parts had long before undergone repairs by *Montacute* earl of *Salisbury*, in the time of *Richard II.* .

The wells of this fortrefs are very remarkable. One had been three hundred feet deep; but it is faid that great part had been filled up as ufelefs: this is in the polygonal tower of the Keep. The other is in the Caftle-yard, of the depth of two hundred feet: a pin dropped into this well I heard fall moft diftinctly. The water is drawn up by an afs that walks very orderly into the great wheel, which it paces round. I was told, that the predeceffor to the animal now in office difcharged its duty for the fpace of forty years; I have heard feventy years.

The Chapel of *St. Nicholas* was coeval with the Caftle; CHAPEL OF
ST. NICHOLAS.
Y 2 WAS

was considerably endowed, and esteemed parochial, for the present church in the village was conventual. It is long since any service has been performed within its walls: at length it grew quite ruinous, but was rebuilt by the Crown in 1738, being the place in which the Governor or his Steward administers the oaths to the Mayor of *Newport*. It is a vicarage; the Crown pays to the incumbent (who is appointed by the Governor) three pounds a year; and he, in fact, has a right to appoint the Curate of *Newport*, but he leaves that to the inhabitants of the town.

The more modern fortifications were added by Queen *Elizabeth*, on the same plan as the Citadel of *Antwerp*, by the *Italian* engineer *Gencbella*. These inclose twenty acres, and the antient fortrefs. They are pentagonal, are faced with stone, and defended also by a deep foss.

Notwithstanding the island was frequently invaded, I never find that the Castle was ever, more than once, regularly besieged, which was in 1377, when it was attacked by the *French*; but it was so gallantly defended by Sir *Hugh Tyrrel*, that they were obliged to retire with vast loss.

The Parliament, very soon after its unhappy rupture with the King, made themselves masters of this fortrefs, and appointed

pointed Captain of the island, in 1642, their obsequious tool the notorious *Philip* earl of *Pembroke*, from which time the whole island remained in their power. Colonel *Hammond* was his successor in 1647. It was in him that *Charles I.* reposed such imprudent confidence on his escape from the army, and placed himself under the protection of the Colonel, without the least stipulation, or even previous notice. This step proved fatal to his Majesty : from that time he remained close prisoner, even to the sad conclusion of his life. The account of his confinement, of his attempt to escape, and his final removal, are given by our historians *. To them, therefore, I refer the narrative, which, entertaining as it is, is too prolix for a work of this nature. Let me only add, that the side in which the unhappy Monarch was imprisoned is quite ruinous. The window through which he attempted to escape is still to be seen ; but the iron bars that obstructed his passage have long since been taken away.

CHARLES I.
CONFINED
HERE.

This castle was the residence of the Governors or Captains of the island, who lived here with great hospitality.—*Isabella de Fortibus* maintained here great dignity and state, and several of the Captains are recorded to have supported their charge highly to their honour.

After the death of *Charles I.* it was used as a prison by
the

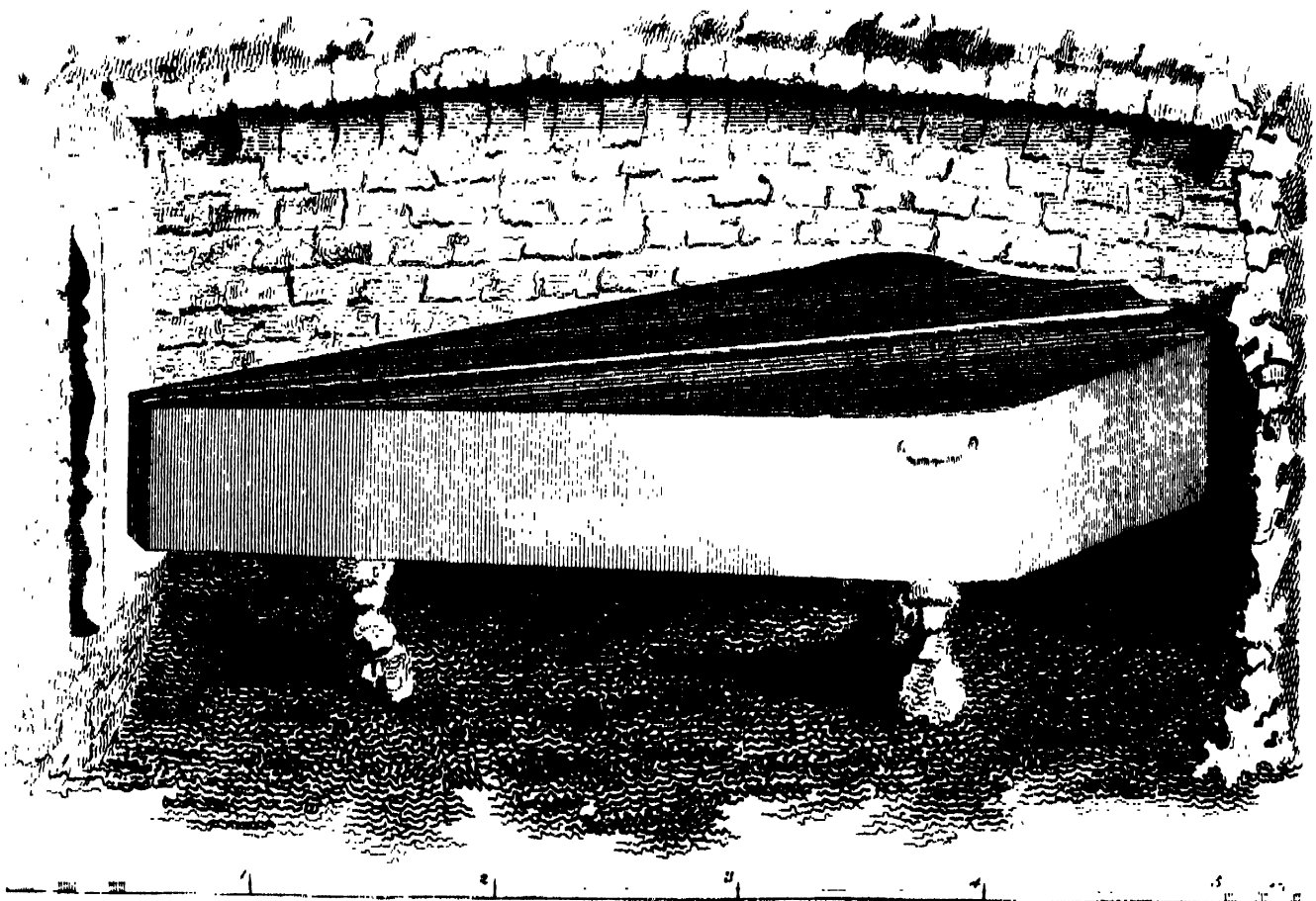
* *Clarendon* ; *Worley*, 117 to 135.

the usurper *Cromwell*, and continued as a place of confinement by *Charles II.* I ought to mention, that the Duke of *Gloucester*, and the Princess *Elizabeth*, son and daughter of *Charles I.* after the murder of their father, were imprisoned here. They were first committed to the charge of the Countess of *Leicester*, and lived with her at *Penshurst* *, and the liberal sum of three thousand pounds a year was allowed for their maintenance †. This totally falsifies the report that the Republicans intended to bind Lady *Elizabeth* apprentice to a button-maker. They were soon after removed to this castle, where Mr. *Mildmay* was chaplain. The Duke of *Gloucester* was attended there by his tutor Mr. *Lowel*, and seems to have been treated with humanity. The Duke was set at liberty by the advice of *Cromwell*: five hundred pounds was paid out of the Treasury to defray the expence of transporting himself out of *England*. *Elizabeth* died in confinement, *September 8, 1650*, and was interred in *Newport* church on the 24th, aged 15. In the register is this memorial :—"Burials, *September 1650, Elizabeth*, daughter of King *Charles*—24." Lord *Clarendon* says, that, according to the charity of the time towards *Cromwell*, it was said she was poisoned; but the noble historian candidly gives no credit to the report. It is most probable, that, according to *Sandford* ‡, she died of a broken heart.

On

* *Clarendon, Hist. Rebel.* octavo, VI. 325. † *Whitlock's Memorials*, 404.

‡ *Genealogical Hist.* 608.



Side of feet

On examining the ground to fix on a proper spot whereon to build a vault for the interment of a brother of the Earl of *Delaware*, the coffin and urn containing her remains' were found, *Oct.* 24, 1793, in a very perfect state. On the lid of the coffin is inscribed: "ELIZABETH, second daughter of the late King *Charles*, deceased *Sept.* 8, 1650."—The annexed print is from a drawing made on the spot, obligingly communicated by *Richard Bull*, Esq. who saw the vault and coffin in the state represented.

The chalk in these parts is quite hard and shattery, and does not mark like common chalk, nor is it burned for lime. It is called here *marl*, and is used by the farmer as such. Twenty waggon-loads are laid on an acre, and ground well marled will find the good effects twenty years; but after that, the application of it a second time will answer no other purpose than making a stiff soil work rather more free.

CHALK.

May 27th we continued our journey southerly, and, descending into a bottom, passed by the house of *Gatcomb*, the seat of *Edward Mow Worsley*, Esq. a handsome modern house, and by the adjacent church, both prettily situated, in a good country, amidst very beautiful groves: at the distance of three miles and a half we reached the village of *Godshill*, in a similar situation, and equally pleasing.

GODSHILL.

The Church is seated on an eminence insulated by a rich bottom clothed with trees. It was one of the six churches given by *William Fitz-Osborn* to the Abbey of *Lyra*. The tower-steeple appears above. Within are various monuments; the most antient, of Sir *John Leigh*, and his Daughter heiress of *John Hacket*. Under a rich Gothic arch are their figures recumbent; their feet rest on the backs of wolves. On the borders of the Lady's robe are the arms of the *Hackets*: on each side of her is a Child: on the top, above the arch, are three Angels holding shields, with some antient letters inscribed on them. *Hacket* died in the reign of *Henry VIII*.

The next monument is of Sir *James Worsley* and his Lady: she was the daughter of Sir *John Leigh*. They are represented kneeling under an architrave supported by two Ionic pillars.

The next is of Sir *Robert*, who died in the year 1747, and his brother *Henry Worsley*, the last Governor of *Barbadoes*, who departed this life in *March* 1740. Their busts are placed on a *Sarcophagus*: the pediment is supported by pillars of marble veined, with the figures of *Hope* and *Fortitude* on the sides.

A mural monument of Captain *Richard Worsley*, son of Sir *James*, has on each side a fluted pillar. This has a long inscription, which I transcribe, as it is historical of the Family,

mily, and particularly gives an account of the unfortunate youths destroyed by the explosion :

“ RICARDO WORSLEY, armigero, nuper insulæ Vectis præfecto, unico
 “ fratri suo, filio primogenito *Jacobi Worsley de Worsley-hall*, in provincia
 “ *Lancastriæ* oriundi equitis aurati, ejusdem item insulæ olim præfecti, ex
 “ *Anna* filia *Johannis Ley*, equitis aurati, apud *Appuldorcombe*, in eadem
 “ insula nata, *Johannes Worsley* armiger posuit.

“ En pia *Worselei* lapis hic tegit ossa *Ricardi*

“ Vectis præfectum quem gemit ora suum,

“ Et patriæ charus dum vixit et utilis idem

“ Mortuus in patria nunc tumultatur humo,

“ Quem pater adversa materque aspectat in urna,

“ Matris et in medio spectat uterque parens.

“ Ad latus hic nati pueri duo forte perempti.

“ Præpropere infesti pulveris igne jacent.

“ Felices omnes vel quos fors dira coegit

“ Tristia funestis claudere fata rogis.

“ Appeldercombis genuit, rapuitque ; sepulchrum

“ Ossa habet : Hinc animas vexit ad astra Deus.

“ Obiit idem *Ricardus* die 12 *Maii*, A. Dni 1565 ; *Johannes* et *Georgius*,
 “ filii dicti *Ricardi*, obierunt 6 die *Septembris*, A. Dni 1567.

The house of *Appuldorcombe*, long the residence of the *Worsleys*, is about a mile from *Godshill*. The situation is truly fine, on the plain of a delicious park, in the midst of an amphitheatre of smooth and verdant hills, ornamented with beeches of a great size, and venerable oaks that cover

APPULDOR-
COMBE-HOUSE.

the side of the noble slope rising behind the house to a vast height, and terminating in a summit that commands a most extensive and magnificent prospect. From hence are seen the road of *St. Helen's, Spithead, Portsmouth*, and the rising downs beyond; *Bembridge-cliffs*, and *Brading*, and *Freshwater-cliffs*, hardly to be paralleled for their height of chalky precipice; and beyond them, the *Dorsetshire* shore, and the *Isle of Portland*. On one of the summits the present Baronet gratefully erected, in 1774, an obelisk in honour of his grandfather Sir *Robert*, who was the founder of the present house, and who died in 1747. About a mile distant, on the summit of a rocky hill in *Newchurch* parish, is a ruinous castle called *Cooke's Castle*, which, from the house, forms an agreeable object.

ANTIEN
T HOUSE.

Sir *Robert* left behind him a drawing of the old mansion, which, by the print placed at page 180 of the History of the Isle, appears to have been a venerable pile. Beneath is an inscription dated 1720, beginning thus—" *Appuldorcombe*, as I found it in 1690, and of which I have not left a stone standing."—He adds the etymology, but makes *combe* derived from the *Saxon*, whereas it is true *British*, signifying a hollow or recess in the side of a hill; the whole word may be derived from our antient tongue, *Ypwell y dwr y cwm*, or the pool of water in the *cwm* or hollow of the hill.

MODERN.

Sir *Robert* began to rebuild it in 1710, but left it very much unfinished. It was completed by the present owner in a magnificent style, and with distinguished taste, and the elegant manner with which the grounds are laid out does him equal credit: on the whole, it may be ranked among the first-rate places of our country.

The manor of *Appuldorcombe* belonged to the Abbey of *Montsburg*. After various masters it fell to Sir *James Worsley* of *Worsley-hall* in *Lancashire*, by his marriage in 1511 with *Anne* daughter of Sir *John Leigh* of *More* in *Derbyshire*, the same who is interred in *Godshill*. The *Worsleys* came in with the Conqueror, and settled in *Lancashire*: their great ancestor, Sir *Elias de Workesley*, as they were then called, took up the Cross and went into *Palestine*, where he fought many battles against the Infidels, and died and was interred in the *Isle of Rhodes*.

A selection from the principal paintings, sculptures, and drawings in the house at *Appuldorcombe*, cannot fail being acceptable; some of the former, and all of the two latter, have been collected by the present Baronet; the drawings made by an eminent Artist, under his own inspection, during the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, passed in *Italy*, *Spain*, *Greece*, *Egypt*, *Asia Minor*, and *Tartary*. The collection

is made with judgment and at a very liberal expence, and with an indefatigable industry hardly to be paralleled. Sir *Richard* freighted a ship, at his own cost, to export himself and suite from place to place as he found it convenient, and kept some excellent Artists in his train during the whole expedition. The drawings of places taken on the several spots are very numerous, and (of the kind) the finest I have ever seen, particularly the large ones of *Athens*, *Alexandria*, *Troy*, *Constantinople*, the *Pyramids*, &c. &c.

The two great landscapes in the Eating-parlour, by *Francesco Zuccarelli*, are indisputably the finest pictures he ever made. They are beautiful in the extreme, and, as far as Art can mimic Nature, complete. The room is large and lofty ; but these flatly pictures occupy the whole space at the top and bottom of it. That at the north end is a view of the *Veronese* mountains, with the river *Adige* ; and was painted in the year 1744, for the late Mr. *Hoare* of *Stourhead* in *Wiltshire*.

Its companion is a view in *Italy*, and a proper one in every respect. In this room there are three other pictures by the same master ; that over the chimney is admirably well painted : there are also two sweet landscapes by *Berg-hem* in the same room.

In the *Athenian* room hang two very large and very fine coloured drawings of *Athens*, taken on the spot in the year 1785.

The picture over the chimney in the Colonnade-room, by *Tintoretto*, in his best manner, is very capital, representing the consecration of a Bishop, with the portrait of *Paul III.* who officiates. The figures are as large as life. In the same room, among others, are the following pictures, viz.

A portrait, on a thick pannel, of *Henry VIII.* by *Holbein*, which Mr. *Walpole* thought was one of the best of that King; and is probably original, as it was presented by that Monarch to Sir *James Worsley*, then Governor of the *Isle of Wight*, after a visit he made him at *Appuldorcombe-park*.

A three-quarters picture of a woman in a great ruff, called Queen *Elizabeth*, in the robes of a Chancellor of *Oxford*; it came from the Palace at *Kensington*: be it of whom it may, 'tis certainly a curious picture, but has no character of Queen *Elizabeth's* countenance. It seems a *Flemish* portrait, and very much resembling the print Mr. *Bull* has got of *Isabella* wife of *Albert* archduke of *Austria*; or perhaps it may be Queen *Mary*, by Sir *Anthony More*, who was sent over to paint her picture: it resembles her a great deal.

An half-length of *Roxalana*, a *Venetian*, in the *Georgian* drefs.

drefs. After having lived several years with *Soliman II.* he married her, and sent to the *Doge of Venice* for a painter to make her portrait. *Gentili Bellino* was dispatched to *Constantinople*, and painted this picture there. She died 1561.

The portrait of *Hobbes of Malmesbury*, by *Vandyke*; a fine picture.

The Duke of *Suffolk*, and the Queen Dowager of *France*, widow of *Louis XII.* and afterwards married to the Duke of *Suffolk*. At the bottom of the picture are the well-known lines, "Cloth of gold do not despise," &c. It is a small picture on pannel, and is supposed to have been painted by *John de Mabuse*.

A portrait of Sir *Henry Neville*, on pannel. He was Ambassador from Queen *Elizabeth* to the Court of *France*, and father to Lady *Worsley* wife of Sir *Richard Worsley* Governor of the *Isle of Wight*, in the same reign, by *Cornelius Jansen*. The portrait of the above Lady *Worsley*, by *Cornelius Jansen*, also hangs up in the same room.

A head of the Earl of *Southampton*, by *Vandyke*.

A very fine picture of the Annunciation, by *Guercino*, in his first manner, in 1629: it was purchased from the Confraternity of the Holy Cross at *Reggio*. There is an original letter of *Guercino's* in Sir *Richard Worsley's* house, describing the pains he had taken, and the price of the ultramarine
which

which he had used in finishing the drapery of this picture.

In the Picture Cabinet are many good paintings, particularly those which follow :—A view in *Italy*, extremely beautiful ; the figures by *Nicolo Poussin*, and the landscape by *Gaspar*.

An old *Joseph* holding an infant *Christ* in his arms, thought to be a true *Titian*, and very fine and valuable.

The Stoning of *St. Stephen* before the gates of *Jerusalem*, by *Dominichino* ; a very fine and valuable picture, in high preservation.

A head of *Walter earl of Essex*, 1572, by *Fred. Zuccharo*.

A beautiful head of one of the *Medici* family, by *Carlo Dolci*.

A head of the infamous Countess of *Somersct*, by *Fred. Zuccharo*.

A small whole-length of *Philip earl of Pembroke*, by *Van-dyke*.

A very fine head of Pope *Alexander VI.* by *Titian*, purchased at *Granada* in *Spain*, his native country. The epitaph, written by *Sannazarius*, well describes his character :

“ Fortasse nescis cujus hic tumulus fiet,

“ Adsta viator, ni piget.

“ Titulam, quam ALEXANDRI vides, haud illius

“ Magni

“ Magni est, fed hujus qui modo
 “ Libidinosa sanguinis captus fiti,
 “ Tot civitates inclitas,
 “ Tot regna vertit, tot duces letho dedit
 “ Natos ut impleat fuos.
 “ Orbem, rapinis, ferro, et igne funditus
 “ Vastavit, haufit, eruit :
 “ Humana jura, nec minus cæleftia,
 “ Ipfofque fustulit Deos :
 “ Ut fcilicet liceret, heu fcelus, Patri
 “ Natæ finum permingere,
 “ Nec execrandis abftinere nuptiis
 “ Timore fublato femel.”

A head, by *Raphael*, of *Ambrosio Caradosso*, Engraver to Pope *Julius* the Second, and the Friend of *Raphael*. This celebrated Artift cut upon a diamond the four Doctõrs of the Church in *intaglio*, which — *Garzon* informs us was purchafed by *Julius* the Second for 40,000 *Roman* crowns.

A very curious fmall picture of *Edward VI.* by *Holbein*. He is very young, and has a rattle in his hand ; and at the bottom of the portrait are feveral lines, all in capitals, fubfcribed *Ricardi, Mori, Carmina*.

In the Vestibule is a curious antique painting in *fresco*, cut from the wall of a temple in *Adrian's* villa near *Tivoli*, representing *Glaucus* making love to *Scylla*, who is standing

on

on the sea shore. The Painter seems to have chosen for his subject, that period of time when *Glaucus* is reproaching the Nymph for her want of affection, so elegantly described by *Ovid*:

“ Quid tamen hæc species, quid displacuisse marinis,

“ Quid juvat esse Deum, si tu non tangeris istis ?”

Over the chimney, in the Library, is a curious picture by *Murillo*, (called the *Spanish Vandyke*,) which represents *Cleopatra* applying the asp to her breast: it was presented to Sir *Richard Worsley*, by a nobleman at *Granada* in *Spain*, in the year 1783, in whose family it had been more than a century: it is a beautiful composition; and one cannot help applying the lines in *Shakspeare's* Play of *Antony* and *Cleopatra*, Sc. VI.

“ Peace ! peace !

“ Dost thou not see my baby at my breast,

“ That sucks its nurse asleep ?”

In the same room are the pictures of *Philip IV.* of *Spain*, and *Isabella* of *Bourbon*, whole lengths on horseback, brought from *Granada*, and painted by *Velasquez*, much in the manner of *Rubens*. There are prints of both pictures well etched.

In the Inner Library is a good whole length, by Sir *Joshua*

Reynolds, of the present Right Honourable Sir *Richard Worsley*, dressed in the uniform of the *Hampshire* militia ; and the same room contains several other valuable paintings.

In Sir *Richard's* Dressing-room, adjoining, are some fine and curious drawings, taken by a very respectable Artist under the Baronet's own inspection.

I recollect a small drawing of the Pits where the Mummies are found near *Cairo* ; also a fine view of the *Pyramids*, and the head of the great *Sphinx*.

Likewise a large view of the Ruins of the *Gymnasium* at *Alexandria Troas* in *Asia Minor*. There are also the following valuable drawings, finely executed upon a large scale, viz.

A view of the round Temple built by the Empress of *Russia* in the great Duke's garden at *Paulowski*, and dedicated to *Hercules*. A view of the Aqueduct of *Justinian*, nine miles from *Constantinople*.

A view of *Constantinople*, and the harbour called the *Golden Horn*.

Ruins of the *Homerium*, near *Smyrna*.

Ruins of *Hierapolis* in *Upper Phrygia*. Ruins of a grand Temple at *Corinth* ; and others equally valuable and curious.

Account of some of the Sculptures and Antique Monuments at APPULDORCOMBE.

In the principal front of the house, on each side of the entrance, stands a curious antique Chair of white marble : that on the right hand, called *Sella Thessala*, is of fine design and elegantly ornamented, and was used as a common sitting chair ; that on the left, styled *Sella Arquata*, was used by the Philosophers as a studying chair. They are unique in their kind, and came originally from *Greece*, as appears by the marble, and were dug up at *Rome* in the time of the celebrated antiquary *Fatoius Orsini*, who was the purchaser. From him they became the property of *Sextus Quintus*, and were purchased by the present owner when the marbles in the *Villa Negroni* were disposed of.

On the door is an elegant Knocker in bronze, found among the ruins of *Herculaneum* in the year 1787.

ANTIQUE
KNOCKER.

There are interesting marbles and bas-relievo's, many of early antiquity, in almost all the rooms below stairs, which are arranged with elegance and judgment : some little account of the principal ones may be satisfactory.

In the centre, over the door leading into the Eating-room,

is a most beautiful and precious fragment in marble, found at *Athens* in the year 1785, and was brought to *England* two years afterwards. It represents *Jupiter* and *Minerva* receiving vows and supplications from an *Athenian* family, and appears, from the dimensions, the style and beauty of the sculpture, to have been part of the frieze of the cell at *Parthenon* at *Athens*, designed by *Phidias*, and probably executed by his best scholars. *Virgil*, in the sixth *Æneid*, has left us a sublime idea of the excellency of sculpture :

“ Exaudent alii spirantia mollius æra,

“ Credo equidem vivos ducent de marmore vultus.”

On the left hand, in the same room, is a very interesting monument in bas-relievo, found in the *Athenian Acropolis* in 1785 : it represents a *Syren* in affliction for having been excelled by the *Muses* in singing. She is represented without wings, to point out more particularly the victory of the *Muses*, which she is lamenting. The *Muses*, as we are told by *Stephanus de Urbibus*, deprived the *Syrens* of their wings, and the city of *Aplera* in *Crete* was called so from this circumstance.

HERMÆ.

In the Colonnade-room is an exceeding fine *Herma*, or Term of *Sophocles*, found among the ruins of the *Prytaneum* at *Athens* in the year 1785 : it is similar to one dug up at *Rome* with the name of *Sophocles* upon it ; but the sculpture

ture of the *Roman Herma* has been thought inferior to this. *Hermæ* are busts on long quadrangular bases, originally invented by the *Athenians*: they were first made to represent *Hermes* or *Mercury*, and designed as guardians to the sepulchres in which they are lodged; but afterwards the houses, streets and porticos of *Athens* were adorned with them, and rendered venerable by multitudes of illustrious portraits of Men, of Heroes, and of the Gods.

On a Scagliole table in the same room is a good bust of *Achilles*, dug up in the *Campagna* of *Rome* in *August 1787*.

On the other side of this room is a bass-relievo of a female figure. From the badness of the design it seems to be a production of the *Romans* when the arts were declining, or perhaps an unfinished work: however, it is curious, as being one of the ancient *Stella*, which were pillars placed on the ancient sepulchres, with the name of the person and tribe to which it belonged.

On the right hand of the chimney is an *Herma* of *Alciades*, of the finest *Greek* sculpture, discovered in the ruins of the *Prytaneum* at *Athens* in the year 1785.

In the centre of the room is a large and most beautiful Bull in demi-relievo, weighing more than twenty hundred weight; he is crowned with laurel leaves, and the vittæ hang down from the horns; he has a large fillet ornamented with fringe on the back. The bulls represented in the triumphal

BULL.

umphal sacrifice on the arch of *Titus* at *Rome* have similar ornaments. It is probable this bull adorned the front of some antient temple in *Magna Græcia*, having been found near the ruins of *Crotona* about three hundred years ago, and much admired since at *Naples* in the Palace of the Duke of *Colobrano*. The beauty, design, elegance and expression of the whole is wonderfully fine.

Upon another Scagliole table stands a fine *Greek* bust of the *Guidian Venus*, one of the celebrated and favourite productions of the chissel of *Praxiteles*: it was usual with the Antients to copy their most admired and esteemed productions; and this is probably one of those antient copies, the sculpture as well as the marble being the produce of *Greece*.

In the same room stands the river *Nile* in white marble, (as described by the elder *Philostratus*,) leaning with his left arm upon a *Sphinx*, and a stream issuing from under his body; in his right he holds a cornucopia, with sixteen smiling children; some of them are pointing to the flood: the sixteen children signify the sixteen cubits in height, the uttermost of the flowing of the *Nile*, and their smiling looks the advantages received therefrom. This marble is very curious, and in many respects similar to the celebrated statue of the *Nile* in the *Vatican* at *Rome*.

On the chimney-piece are the three following curiosities:—A small antique statue of an *Egyptian* Priest, with an obelisk

obelisk on the back part of it, covered with hieroglyphics. This precious image is of *Egyptian* green basalt, and was dug up on the shore near *Mattano* (the antient *Antium*) in the year 1773.

A small *Herma* of *Sappho*, on a column of serpentine marble : it was dug up at *Athens* in the year 1785.

A small *Herma* of *Telesphorus*, on a column of serpentine marble, from *Egypt*. He was by the Antients venerated as the son of *Esculapius*, and the God of *Convalescence*.

In the Library stands a most beautiful *Greek* group of *Bacchus*, leaning upon a Genius. Perhaps there does not exist a more perfect work of Art, or any imitation of beautiful Nature, more striking, even to the eye of a common observer, than this charming group, the material parts of which are in perfect good preservation.

The Priory of *Appuldorcombe* was a Cell to the Abbey of *Montsburg* in *Normandy*, given them by *Richard de Redvers*, founder of the Abbey. A Prior and two Monks were kept here by the Convent, to take care of the profits of their lands.

PRIORY.

We crossed *St. Boniface's Down*, in the parish of the same name, corrupted to *Bonchurch*. We descended a very steep road

road amidst broken cliffs slipped down from the greater, and passed by his well, and by *Under Cliff*, consisting of broken free-stone disposed in narrow strata, and often clothed with brush-wood. The narrow space between the cliffs and the sea was extremely singular ; resembling a continuance of narrow corn-fields and pastures divided with parallel risings covered with shrubs, which, in past times, had fallen entire from the superjacent cliffs. *St. Boniface's Cottage* is an elegant little building under the precipitous rocks. We were introduced into it, and met with the most polite reception from Mrs. *Hill*, the lady of Colonel *Hill* the owner, who made this most sequestered spot her frequent and long abode.

ST. BONIFACE'S
COTTAGE.

About a mile further is *Steepphill Cottage*, another elegant retreat, built by the late *Hans Stanley* esq. when Governor of this Isle. The fore-ground varies little from that of the former, with the frequent addition of plentiful orchards ; but the cliffs, here shagged with shrubs, afford a fine and shady canopy over the walks cut beneath.

STEEPHILL
COTTAGE.

ST. LAURENCE. We passed next into the parish of *St. Laurence*, secluded from the high lands by weather-beaten precipices often disposed in double series. The scene becomes rude and frightful ; all the lower ground is uneven, formed from
the

the ruins of the higher parts ; yet it is finely cultivated, (wheresoever the inequality will permit,) in the small inclosures, interperfed with vaft fragments of rocks. .

After a fhort ride we got into the parifh of *Niton*, and as it is called *Crab-Niton*, from the number of thofe cruftacea its rocky fhores produce. The church, with five others in *Hampshire*, were beftowed on *Queen's College, Oxford*, by *Charles I.* in return for the college-plate beftowed on his Majefty in his diftreffs. NITON.

We afcended to *Niton* village, which ftands on the down of the fame name, about a mile up the country : *Rocken-point*, in the adjacent parifh of *Chale*, is the extreme fouthern point of the ifland ; from thence the land trends greatly to the weft and to the eaft.

Two flight curvatures are unworthily dignified by the name of bays : fuch are thofe of *Chale* and *Brixton* ; the firft unhappily diftinguifhed by its dangerous navigation : it is bounded by lofty and perpendicular cliffs. An awful opening is worn through the midft of thofe of *Chale* : an immense gully, called the *Black Gang Chine*, gives a paffage to the ftand beneath, amidft vaft maffes of broken ground CHALE-BAY.

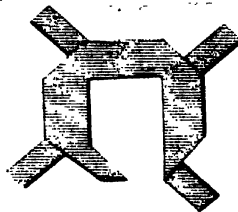
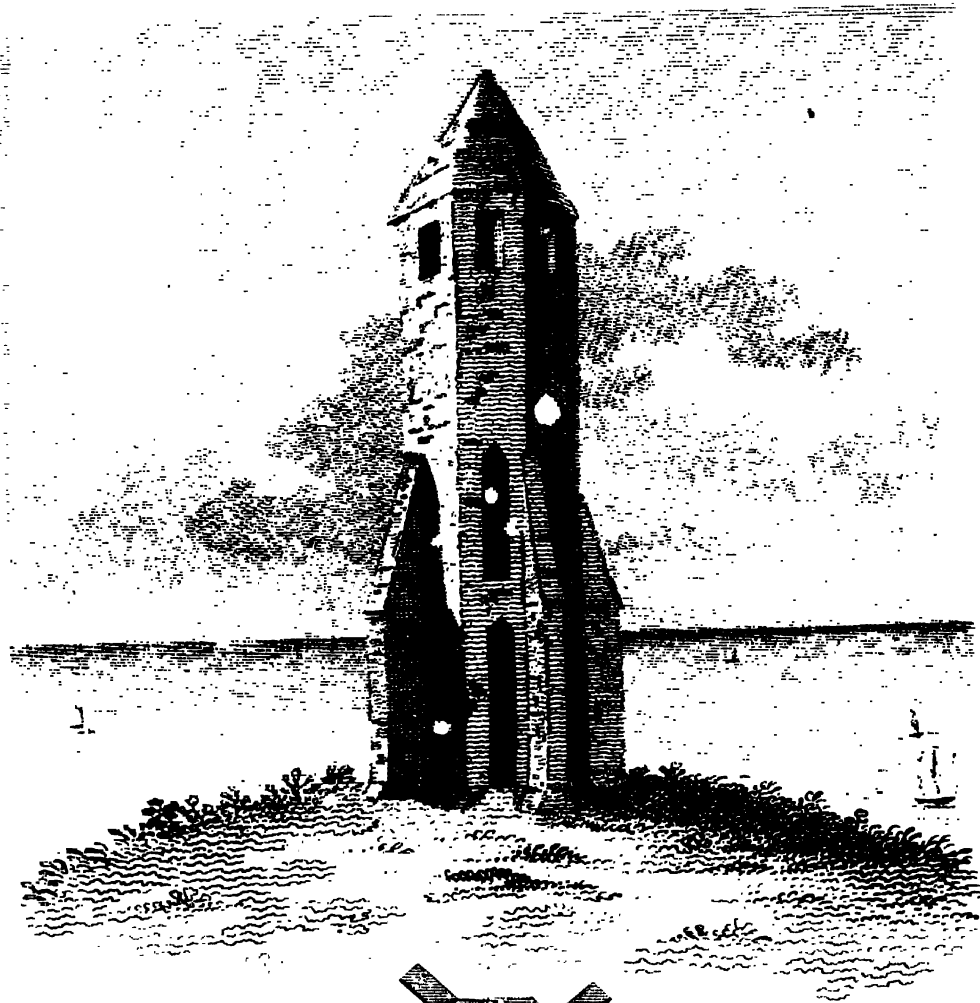
and disjointed rocks. This originated from a small stream, in no place so wide as not to be easily passed over ; but which in process of time formed the chasm, by wearing away the sand and clay, leaving only the solid rocks.

The country-people in these parts once thought that they were possessed of a *Pactolian* land, for they obtained for a certain time some gold dust from the sand of the bay ; but, from a number of dollars having been from time to time cast on shore, it was justly suspected that it came from the wreck of some unfortunate *Spanish* ship.

ST. CATHE-
RINE'S TOWER.

From *Niton Down* we passed to that of *Chale* : the cliffs, that here impend over the shore, consist of free-stone, and are of a tremendous height. A *Christian Pharos* was erected above these terrible precipices, in form of a chapel, dedicated to *St. Catherine*, in 1323, by *Walter* lord of the manor of *Godyton* in this neighbourhood, who assigned certain rents for a chaunting priest to sing masses, and also to provide light in the Tower for the safety of navigators. At the Dissolution, the prayers of the priest, and the more efficacious security derived from the light-house, were involved in one common ruin. Neither of them were ever restored ; yet the Tower, still called *St. Catherine's Tower*, continues to serve

as



Turner 36

Spence 30

ST. CATHERINE'S TOWER ISLE OF WIGHT

Published Jan 1867 by Edw. P. Sear, 15, 17 & 19 Pall Mall

as a guide to mariners by day. It was thought of such importance, of late years, that it has been thoroughly repaired, and, in clearing away the foundation of the chapel, the form was discovered, and the floor of the little cell of the pious priest laid open to view.

This chapel stood seven hundred and fifty feet above high-water-mark, and commanded a most extensive view; its outside was octangular, its inside square, the top pyramidal. In the two first respects it has the form of the famous *Roman Pharos* at *Dover*; but, the finishing of the last being lost, we can pursue the comparison no further.

CHAPEL.

Divines, who seek for the completion of prophecies, may have a more comfortable and authentic proof, from the recent appearance of *Shanklin Down*, from the Tower of *St. Catherine*. Within memory of man, another, called *Weck Down*, interfered so far as to render the former scarcely visible from the Tower; but, at present, *Shanklin Down* appears from that ancient structure a hundred feet higher than that of *Weck*: so that, in this instance at least, "every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain shall be made low." I well remember the infinite satisfaction I gave to a truly learned and pious Divine on this subject, by relating to him, that the later measures of the height of our boasted *Snowdon* made

it about a hundred and fifty feet lower than it was in the preceding century.

Being now on the centre of danger, from the storms and tides of this important coast, I shall, from the communication of my worthy friend Mr. *Bull*, give a history of the sea, and the new attempts of the useful *Trinity-house* to teach the mariner to shun these dire shores.

“ The high lands of *St. Aldan's*” (says my intelligent correspondent) “ in *Dorsetshire*, and *St. Catherine's-point* in the
 “ *Isle of Wight*, form a great bay, and, in blowing weather,
 “ with the wind to the south-west, hardly any vessel that
 “ gets within it escapes without coming ashore. To prevent this, the *Trinity-house*, a few years since, erected, at
 “ the expence of 7000*l.* two light-houses, one upon *St. Catherine's-hill*, and one upon the high downs just above the
 “ *Needle* rocks, and a third upon *Hurst* beach ; the two last
 “ were lighted for the first time the 29th of last *September*,
 “ but the former has never yet been illuminated. A toll
 “ or duty of one shilling for every coasting vessel passing the
 “ light is collected by the *Trinity-house*. *British* vessels,
 “ bound on foreign voyages, pay one halfpenny per ton ;
 “ Foreigners, double. Sailors doubt whether the lights upon
 “ the two high points of the *Needles*, and *St. Catherine's*,
 “ will

A circular vignette illustration. In the foreground, a woman with dark hair is seated on a simple wooden bench, looking towards the right. She is wearing a dark dress with a white collar. To her right, a large, dark tree with dense foliage dominates the upper half of the circle. In the background, a body of water reflects the light, and a small boat with two figures is visible on the horizon. The entire scene is rendered in a high-contrast, black and white style with fine lines and cross-hatching for shading. The artist's signature 'G. H. B. 1871' is visible in the lower left corner of the vignette.

“ will answer any good purpose. They say, they had been
 “ better seen upon the beach than where they are ; because,
 “ in bad weather, when most wanted, those high hills are al-
 “ most always enveloped in clouds, and of course the lant-
 “ horns invisible at any little distance: and that for some time
 “ to come they may be liable to be mistaken for the *Portland*
 “ lights ; one fatal instance of which has already happened,
 “ for, the night before we left the island, a *Dutch* frigate,
 “ of thirty-six guns and two hundred and fifty men, came
 “ bump ashore, (mistaking the lights,) and was beat to pieces ;
 “ and though most of the crew were saved at last, the surf
 “ ran so high, it was one night and two days before they
 “ could be brought off. I saw myself, for four hours to-
 “ gether, the Captain’s wife and other women waving their
 “ handkerchiefs, and shewing every sign of distress ; and I
 “ make myself believe I was the means of saving eight men,
 “ by bribing a desperate smuggler to go off to them in his
 “ boat.”

Hunger began to press us: our worthy companion, Mr.
Richard Clarke, suggested to us, that, notwithstanding the
 absence of the hospitable owner, we might find some “ *bons*
harnois de gueule,” as *Jacques du Fouilloux* calls it, at his
 seat at *Northcourt*, about five miles to the north, in *Shore-*
well parish : we hastened there, and found, to hungry men,
 the

the delicious repast of bacon and eggs ; and our friend supplied us with a bottle of excellent white wine, by his interest with the family of the good minister, Mr. *Gother*, then from home. We here took leave of Mr. *Clarke* with regret, but with a full sense of his good services in the Isle, and by his various communications of its history in several most material points. We wished to go that evening to the vast cliffs of *Freshwater*, but he told us it was impossible to be done in the time we expected. Every petty traveller can effect possibilities ; I aim at more : I bribed my guide, and fully performed my design.

SHORWELL.

We passed the village of *Shorwell* and its spire-steeple ; from thence kept to the north-west, and passed by the villages of *Brixton* and *Mottiston*, the little capitals of their respective parishes. In both these the cliffs lower considerably :

DANGEROUS
ROCKS.

from them may be seen the very dangerous groups of rocks, so fatal to mariners, which jut in several places from the beach into the water, and often arrest the ships, and deny them the chance of safety by running on shore. For the site of these, as well as on every topographical occasion, I refer to the accurate map (which Sir *Richard Worsley* has favoured us with) prefixed to the history.

BROOK.

We now passed by *Brook*, seated in a beautiful vale,
sprinkled

sprinkled with trees, and rich in corn. On *Brook-down* is a circular foss eighty-one paces in circumference, and in the middle a *tumulus*: near this circle were six others coned, and each surrounded with a small foss. I recollect seeing, on *Mottiston-down*, another placed solitary. These are memorials of some bloody actions of the early invaders, *Danes* or *Saxons*, who erected over their slain these customary honours; the first possibly was a respect paid to some mighty chieftain.

TUMULI.

Brook-down extends to the west, and slopes from its summit to the sea quite to *Freshwater-gap*, and again to the north towards *Yarmouth*. I observe it to have been intersected by antient fosses from its highest part, reaching almost to the sea, and dotted with a series of numerous *tumuli*.

Freshwater-bay commences at the end of that of *Brixton*, and forms a deeper curvature than the others. From *Brook-green*, its eastern extremity, is a recommencement of lofty cliffs; beneath which, for some way, is continued a fine sandy strand. In the centre of the bay is a creek called *Freshwater-gate*, with two vast and rude columnar rocks rising out of the sea immediately before its mouth. A little beyond this creek rises the river *Yar*, which runs due north into the sea at *Yarmouth*, and peninsulates this corner of the

FRESHWATER-
BAY.

SHARPNORE
SCONCE.

island; for the tide flows up from *Yarmouth* to within half a mile or less of the gap, in a straight hollow. In the map it is made to extend much too near the *Gate*. In the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, an earthen sconce or redoubt was flung up, for the security of this part of the island, at a place called *Sharpnore*, which cost six hundred and fifty-one pounds eleven shillings and twopence halfpenny: and, in 1629, a petition was sent to the King, by the chief Gentry of the island, for money to repair the forts, and insulate *Freshwater*, by cutting through the isthmus, and securing the passages by draw-bridges and half-moons; so that the inhabitants, on any irresistible invasion, might retire here with their cattle, till a power sufficient to repel the enemy could be collected: but the plan never took effect, and the petitioners were only answered by fair words and promises.

FRESHWATER
CLIFFS.

From *Freshwater-gate* commence cliffs of chalk, perhaps unequalled in the universe for splendour, sublimity, and magnificence of scenery. They terminate this end of the island with a sharp point, then take a north-easterly direction, and finish opposite to *Hurst-castle*, at a place called *Cliffs-end*. It is impossible to describe them more graphically than in the words of the Historian of the island, Sir *James Worsley*, page 272, in this animated manner:

“ The

“ The height of these cliffs is indeed prodigious, being
 “ in some places six hundred feet above the level of the sea.
 “ To form a just conception of their magnitude, they should
 “ be viewed from the sea at a distance of about a quarter
 “ of a mile, when the most lofty and magnificent fabrics of
 “ Art, compared with these stupendous works of Nature,
 “ shrink in idea to *Lilliputian* size. These cliffs are frequented
 “ by immense numbers of marine birds—*Puffins, Razor-bills,*
 “ *Willcocks, Gulls, Cormorants, Cornish-choughs, Daws,*
 “ *Starlings,* and *Wild Pigeons*; some of which come at stated
 “ times to lay their eggs and breed, while others remain
 “ there all the year. The cliffs are in some places perpen-
 “ dicular, in others they project and hang over in a tre-
 “ mendous manner. The several strata form many shelves:
 “ these serve as lodgments for the birds; here they sit in
 “ thick rows, and discover themselves by their motions and
 “ flights, though not individually visible. There are many
 “ chasms and deep caverns that seem to enter a great way
 “ into the rocks, and in many places the issuing of springs
 “ form small cascades of rippling waters down to the sea.
 “ Sheep and lambs are seen grazing in the lower parts of
 “ the cliffs, near the margin of the sea: the cliffs have
 “ sometimes proved fatal to them, as well as to other cattle
 “ who have ventured to graze too near to the edge; from
 “ which, hounds, in the ardour of the chase, have, to their

BIRDS.

CAVES.

“ mutual destruction, driven and followed their game.—
 “ The country-people take the birds, that harbour in these
 “ rocks, by the perilous expedient of descending by ropes
 “ fixed to iron-crows driven into the ground ; thus sus-
 “ pended, they with sticks beat down the birds as they fly
 “ out of their holes : a dozen birds generally yield one
 “ pound weight of soft feathers, for which the merchants
 “ give eight-pence. The carcaffes are bought by the fisher-
 “ men at sixpence per dozen, for the purpose of baiting
 “ their crab-pots.”

At the foot of these wondrous precipices is a bold shore,
 but a rather shallow sea, and faithless rocky bottom, in
 depth about six fathoms, and a little farther out about eleven :
 here, as well as on the whole back part of the island, the
 tide rises only nine feet, and at the *Needles* only eight.

THE NEEDLES. A very sharp point of high land forms the western end
 of this island. This, being broken by the fury of the sea,
 was divided into certain vast columnar white rocks, as is very
 frequent off many promontories. The only one which me-
 rited the name of *Needle* was of a cylindrical shape, slender,
 and rose about a hundred and twenty feet above low-water-
 mark, and was called the *Pillar of Lot's Wife*. Some years
 ago, the base being worn through by the perpetual efforts of

the waves, it fell down, and totally disappeared. Its figure, as well as that of the other *Needles*, is preserved in a vignette to p. 25 of the History of the Island. Other views of these columns, of the cliffs, and the magnificent cave at their bottom, are engraven in the same work, and give a good idea of these sublime works of Nature.

There is a notion that the men of war are prohibited from passing through the *Needles*; but the Lords of the Admiralty only desire the Captains to understand that it is a passage too hazardous for them to attempt.

After doubling the *Needles* is *Alum-bay*, bounded by lofty chalky precipices on one side, and on the other with cliffs beautifully variegated with different colours, arising from the strata of red or yellow ochres, fuller's earth, and sands of various hues, among which is a white sand exported in great quantities to supply our manufactures of the finer sort of glass and porcelain: abundance of copperas-stones are also found on the shores, which are sent in ship-loads to the vitriol-works near *London*. In this bay is excellent anchorage in from seven to ten fathoms water. The next bay is *Toland*, with a rocky bottom; and those tremendous rocks, called *Warden-ledge*, bound it on the north, and jut far into the water. Next to *Toland-bay* is that of *Colwal*; and, a very little farther,

ALUM-BAY.

TOLAND.

COLWAL-BAY.

farther, stood *Worsley's* Tower, a small defence to this part, named in honour of Sir *James*, the Captain of the Isle, in the reign of *Henry VIII*.

Between *Cliff-end* and *Hurst-castle* in *Hampshire* is the narrowest passage to the main land, being scarcely three quarters of a mile broad, with thirty-three and thirty fathoms depth of water. It singularly shallows to the west, even suddenly, first to twenty, and then from five to ten fathoms. This gut opens into a strait in no part exceeding three miles in breadth, and dividing the north-west part of the island from the *New Forest*.

This division, or strait, between the *Isle of Wight* and
 SOLENT SEA. the *New Forest* in *Hampshire*, is called the *Solent Sea*.—
 The venerable *Bede* calls it *Pelago Solvente*, possibly from its loosening or dividing the island from the main land. A most singular bank, a mere stripe of land, divides the whole strait in two equal parts: the eastern end dilates into the shape of a pear, which is called the *Bramble*, and a little to the east of it another called the *Middle*; the channel between is noted on each side by a buoy. The other touches the spot on which stands *Hurst Castle*; but a little to the west of that fort is another pyramiform sand-bank called the *Shingles*: it consists of loose shifting gravel, and is more or
 less

less dry at low water according to the state of the wind ; the small end of which points towards the long stripe, and possibly once united with it. The channel to the north of this slight division is much shallower than that to the south, being in parts only three fathoms deep.

The tides round this island are an important piece of knowledge : I therefore present the account of them, as drawn up, to gratify my curiosity, by *Richard Clarke* of *Newport*, Esq. the Gentleman to whom I owe such frequent obligations.

“ The tide (says my ingenious correspondent) at the back
“ of the island, in the *fair channel*, flows and ebbs pretty
“ near equal ; but close in shore it is otherwise, and varies
“ in different places, from different causes. In the bay call-
“ ed *Chale-bay* there is at least nine hours flood, owing to
“ the ebb setting strong down from the coast of *Sussex* in
“ a straight direction to *Dunnose*, and occasioning a kind
“ of stagnation as it were, that great body of water be-
“ tween the south-west point called *Rocky-end* and the
“ *Needles*, and thereby continuing the flood in this bay to
“ the length of time before mentioned.

“ The old *Dutch* charts, which are still in use, lay the
“ Island

“ Island a little more to the north than it really is ; for
 “ this reason, and that the *Dutch* vessels in general are bad
 “ failers to windward, it is that more vessels of that nation
 “ than any other (in proportion to numbers) are stranded
 “ here.

“ If a vessel takes the tide of ebbs in the starboard-bow
 “ (meaning the off-bow) coming up channel, when she
 “ crosses this bay, she does not make so good a course, as she
 “ looks up for or seems to do, by at least six or seven points,
 “ owing to the indraught. This may appear strange, even
 “ to sailors ; but it is nevertheless true.

“ This dangerous bay of *Chale*, in extent about three
 “ miles, has a very bold shore, and here is always a large
 “ swell rolling in on it ; and when that swell is attended
 “ with a ground sea, not even a *Newfoundland* dog can
 “ gain the shore, the reflux draws off with such amazing
 “ force with the returning swollen waves.

“ At *Spithead*, and within the Island, the tide flows
 “ about seven hours.

“ The tide rises at the *Needles* between seven and eight
 “ feet, and at times flows in within the island with a velo-
 “ city

“ city most astonishing. Near *Hurst Castle* vessels have
“ been known to let go their anchors, and to be run over by
“ the tide at once down to the bottom.

“ In *Portsmouth* harbour the tide rises about eighteen
“ feet: at *Spithead*, not so much perhaps by two or three
“ feet.

“ At *Southampton* and *Cowes* it rises about fifteen or six-
“ teen feet.

“ When the tide ebbs at *Spithead*, or in other words runs
“ to the westward, the sea still rises very considerably in
“ height, and continues so to do at least an hour and an
“ half: this is owing to the strong ebb current from the
“ eastward rushing in at *St. Helen's*, and being confined
“ within the narrow limits of the island and the opposite
“ coast; and it is this ebb tide from the east which fills the
“ harbours within the island to so much greater a height
“ than the tide rises without, and is what the sea-faring
“ people call the second tide.

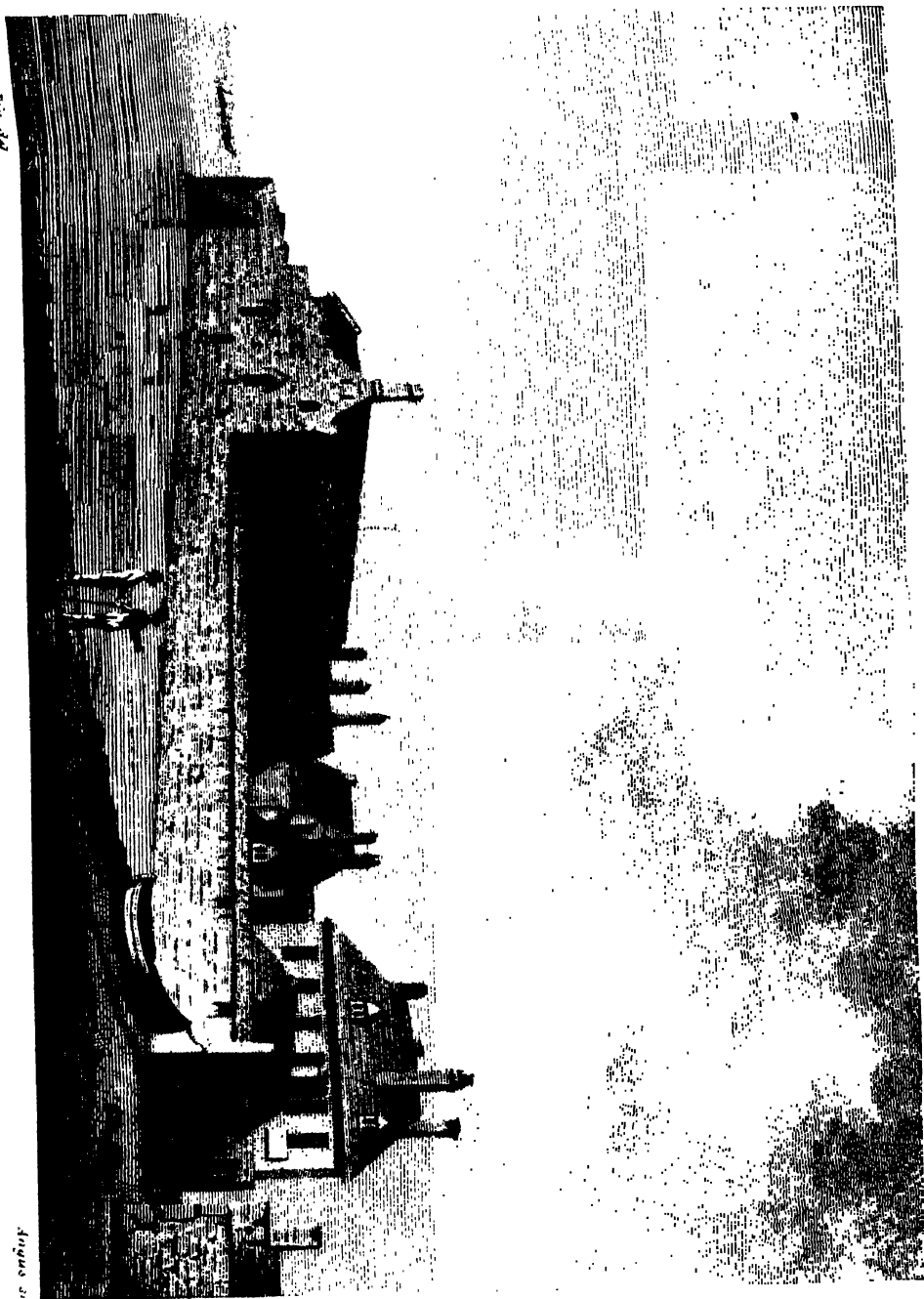
“ At full and new moon it is high water at the *Needles*
“ about nine o'clock;

“ At

FROM DOVER TO THE LAND'S-END.

- “ At *Spithead*, about ten ;
 “ In *Portsmouth* harbour, a quarter past eleven ;
 “ At *Southampton*, about the same time ;
 “ At *Cowes*, somewhat sooner.”

YARMOUTH. In my present Tour we followed the banks of the *Yar* from *Freshwater-gate* quite to *Yarmouth*, a space of about three miles. On the east side of the entrance of the harbour stands the small town of *Yarmouth*, with its Castle, one of the several small fortresses built by *Henry VIII.* to repel the predatory naval war which *Francis I.* carried on, particularly in this exposed place, after our Prince had formed his league with *Charles V.* In 1671, *Yarmouth*, a garrisoned town, was strongly fortified, and had a draw-bridge at the eastern approach. *Charles II.* in his progress of that summer, paid a visit to the Governor, the gallant Admiral Sir *Robert Holmes*, who received his Majesty in this town in a handsome house, which he had built on land he owed to royal favour. He died in 1692, and was buried in the parish church : his son erected to his memory a noble monument, with his statue. The epitaph particularizes the brave action of 1666, by burning a hundred and eight merchant ships in the *Isle of Schelling*, which had just arrived, richly laden, under convoy of two men of war, in the port of *Ulne*. He then landed a number of troops, and concluded this most destructive



Engraved by W. H. W.

YARMOUTH

View from the river, looking up the river.

Engraved by W. H. W.

destructive expedition with burning the great village of *Brandaris*, and in it immense riches; an action that was greater in its consequences, as it occasioned such discontents as in the end to ruin the able *De Witts*, and overthrow the *French* faction in *Holland*.

In the Epitaph are omitted the following gallant actions of our great Commander:—In 1661, he, with four frigates, dispossessed the *Dutch* of a fort on the coast of *Guinea*, and another on the river *Gambia*. In 1663 he forced out of their hands the fort of *Cabo Corso*, and seized the important island of *Goree*, but met with a repulse before *St. George del la Mina*; and, not content with this, he crossed the *Atlantic* to *North America*, and made a conquest of *New Netherlands*, since called the Province of *New-York*. The *Dutch* complained, and the King was obliged to affect a displeasure, and to commit this brave man to the Tower, till he made it appear that he had not infringed the Law of Nations. He renewed his glorious activity, in 1671, by the attack of a rich fleet of *Dutch* merchantmen under a strong convoy, in which he succeeded partially after a spirited engagement.—About this time he retired to his government of the *Isle of Wight*, where he spent the remainder of his days in an honourable retirement till his death on *November 18, 1692*.

EPITAPH.

Before I leave *Yarmouth*, let me turn westward, and remark, that the shore continues low as far as *Cowes* harbour, and trends northerly. Mid-way is *Newton-bay*, an estuary formed by a river of the same name, and others which flow into it from east and west. It is capable of receiving ships of five hundred tons, and is the most secure haven in the island. The town, antiently called *Francheville*, is a borough which first sent members in the 27th of Queen *Elizabeth*; it is supposed to have been burned by the *Danes* in 1001.

BRIEF HISTORY
OF THE ISLE.

ROMAN.

I shall not leave the island without giving a brief account of it from its earliest history. It was added to the *Roman* empire about the year 45, in the reign of the Emperor *Claudius*, by *Vespasian*, at that time a private man, and an officer under *Aulus Plautius*. He had been ordered out of *Britain* into *Germany*; he fought thirty battles, reduced two powerful nations, took twenty towns, and subdued the *Isle of Wight*. Long after this (in 297) *Alectus* lay in wait at this island for the *Roman* fleet, which escaped by favour of a fog.

SAXON.

Cerdic was the first *Saxon* who, in 495, reduced the island. He bestowed it on *Stuff* and *Whitgar*, who cut off the remaining *Britons* at a place called by him *Whitgaraburgh*, supposed by *Camden* to have been (by contraction)

Carisbrook. But I have little doubt that it had been a strong hold of the *Britons*, which underwent the common name of *Caer*; the addition is lost, but it seems probable that, on the invasion of the *Saxons*, they had retreated to their strongest post.

Ceadwalla, the King of the *West Saxons*, found, in 686, *Edekwalh* King of the *South Saxons* in possession of the island. Him he slew, murdered *Arvandus* the Prince of the Island, massacred almost all the inhabitants, but gave to Bishop *Wilfred* a fourth of the Isle to maintain three hundred families, converts to Christianity by that pious prelate. *Ceadwalla*, it seems, was then a favourer of the Christian religion, and afterwards became a convert. The gift, it appears, was in consequence of a vow made before he had conquered the Isle—that he would massacre the inhabitants, and, if he gained the island, devote a fourth part of it, and, like *Saul*, dedicate the spoils to the Lord.

A long interval happened before we hear more of this island. *Tosti*, brother of King *Harold*, invaded it in 1066 with a fleet of pirates, laid it under contribution, and then departed.

It had been often plundered by the *Danes*: their first in-

vafion was in 787, their laft in 1066. In 1052 it was plundered by Earl *Godwin*, then a banifhed man, who obtained a fleet from the Earl of *Flanders*, and ftripped the miferable inhabitants of all that had efaped the barbarity of other invaders.

LORDS OF THE
ISLE.

William Fitz-Osborn, marſhal to the Conqueror, followed his mafter's example; and while *William* was conquering *England*, he fubdued the *Isle of Wight* for his own ufe, and became the firft Lord of *Wight*. It continued governed by its Lords till the reign of *Edward I.* That wife Prince determined that there ſhould be in his dominions no *imperium in imperio*, and, in the year 1293, had the good fortune to receive the voluntary ceffion of the ifland by the then Lady *Wight*, *Isabella de Fortibus*, who had fucceeded to the honour in 1283, by the death of her brother *Baldwin*, fifth Earl of *Devonſhire*, and Lord of the *Isle of Wight*. She was called *De Fortibus*, as ſhe was widow to *William de Fortibus* Earl of *Albemarle*. The purchaſe-money for the ifland was four thouſand pounds: the bargain was concluded in 1293, and the Lady died the ſame night. As ſhe made her will, and diſpoſed of her eſtates, it appears that the King only purchaſed the regalities, as the Crown did thoſe of the *Isle of Man*, within our memory.

The King retained for himself the title of Lord of the A KING OF THE ISLE. Island, and governed it by *Custodes* or *Wardens*. Henry VI. in 1444, honoured *Henry Beauchamp* duke of *Warwick*, son of *Richard* earl of *Warwick*, with the title of King of *Wight*, and in person assisted at the coronation, and placed the crown on his head; but the ceremony gave him no sort of regal power, as the King had not the right of transferring any part of his sovereignty.

In 1295, the *French*, jealous of the great ability of *Edward I.* fitted out a powerful fleet to make a descent on the FRENCH INVASION. *English* coasts. *Edward* directed that proper measures should be taken for the defence of this island, but no attempt was made.

I refer back to page 164, for the celebrated gallantry of Sir *Hugh Tyrrel*, in his defence of the island against the *French*, in the reign of *Richard II.*

About the year 1340 the *French* landed in great force at *St. Helen's Point*; but were repelled by the bravery of the islanders, and driven back to their ships. Sir *Theobald Russel*, one of the Wardens of *Carisbrook-castle*, was killed in the action.

The *French* invaded the Island again in the reign of *Henry V.*; after which it remained unmolested till that of *Henry VIII.* I refer again back to page 141 of this work for the account of the fruitless invasion in that reign.

MILITIA.

The Militia of this Island had been very respectable : all the land-owners were obliged to defend *Carisbrook-castle* on their own charge during forty days ; and every person of twenty pounds a-year was obliged to find a horseman completely armed ; the watches and beacons were especially provided for. Many great men were also bound to send a supply on any pressing emergencies, and the absentees were summoned to return. The Island had also its Parochial Artillery ; every parish provided one piece of brass ordnance, which was either kept in the church, or in a small house built for the purpose. About eighteen are still preserved ; they are of one pound and six pounds caliber, and of the reigns of *Edward VI.* and *Elizabeth.* The carriages and ammunition were provided by the parishes, and particular farms were charged with the duty of finding horses to draw them. They were brought into the field on muster days ; and the islanders, by frequent practice, became excellent marksmen.

PARISH ARTIL-
LERY.

WARDENS.

The Wardens of the Island were men of rank, or proved abilities. Sir *Richard Worsley*, from page 85 to 145, has
given

given their names, with an historical account of the transitions under each. The first was *Walleran de Ties*, in the year 1216; the present is *Thomas Orde*, esq. We find a churchman among them; for, in the year 1340, the Abbot of *Quarr* was appointed to the office. I find the name changed to that of Constable of *Carisbrook-castle*, as in the case of Sir *Hugh Tyrrel* and others; but possibly that of Captain of the Isle, another title long in use, was included in the patent, as in the case of Sir *James Worsley* in 1511; and even the title of Governor was assumed. The inhabitants took great umbrage, as if an extent of power was intended: this appeared when a sycophant Divine, in the prayer before his sermon, in 1558, gave Sir *George Carey* that title. It certainly was agreeable to Sir *George*, for he afterwards claimed it, and with it an unwarrantable extent of power. The inhabitants remonstrated against the last, and the powers objected to were never more heard of. The title of Governor was indeed resumed in 1634 in the person of *Jerom* earl of *Portland*, and is, I believe, continued to this day with a certain salary.

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